The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

N°. 8,532.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. A., STREET, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Coconada	2
„ Carwar	17	„ Viziagapatam	3
„ Narakel	21	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	4
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	5
„ Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	7
„ Madras	30		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

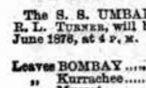
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	3
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	9
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	12
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Guader	14
Arrives BUSREH	30	„ Kurrachee	18
		Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

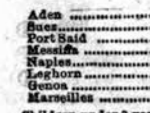
The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. SAYERS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	53	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

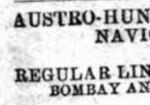
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

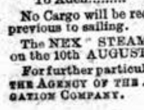
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEXT STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	H.P.	June 1876.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	14th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. SHALLARD, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

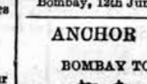
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	TONS	H.P.	FROM GLASGOW.	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOMBAY.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

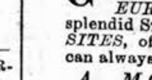
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per S. S. BERTHA, arrived from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. Bertha.

Bombay, 10th June 1876.



Homeward Bound
PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid STOCK of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours .... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHURNEY ROAD.

On MONDAY, 19th day of June 1876, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagee, and in re Nagurdass Purmanundass, Mortgagor (now insolvent), the whole of his right, title and interest in the following properties, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or leasehold ground, with the range of messuages and tenements (lately newly erected) on the four sides of the said land, together with plants and trees standing and growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Churney Road, in Girgaum, with the out Fort in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Phooleshwur, and fronting on the south side of the said Churney Road, and which the said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 2,025 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 46 and 267, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mahomed Hoossein Toongakur, on or towards the west by the properties of Gopindth Damajee and Avabai, widow of Andiaroo Cowasjee Edulje, on or towards the north by the public road called Churney Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Prinjapole Charitable Fund, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Abbajee Essoojee Balajee Crustnajee, Rama Mahadoo Gowly, and other tenants, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Charles and William Stephens, Veterinary Surgeons. The property is held under a lease 99 years, renewable in perpetuity.

And also all that piece or parcel of vacant freehold land or ground, hereditaments and premises, situate, and being in Bombay at Girgaum, at or near the Churney or Boyd Road, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, and bounded on the east by a part of the old road, on the west by other ground belonging to the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, on the north by the oart of Pandoorung Muccoondjee, and on the south partly by the oart of Babajee Nanoba and partly by the property of Mahomed Esmail Toongakur, which said piece or parcel or land or ground is now in the occupation of Messrs. Charles and Wilson Stephens, Veterinary Surgeons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a SOUNDY'S Sympathetic Semigrand PIANO, Rs. 350. Apply to T. JAMES, Railway Buildings, Parell.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Quarts, ex-BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of four dozens, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Ma*—

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottes.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Agents :—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, is POSTPONED to the 15th inst., THURSDAY, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Directors,

ડા. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, a splendid, airy, and spacious BUNGALOW, situated on the top of Malabar Hill. It is numbered 157, and owned by Mr. Govindas Luchmondas. The rooms are large and well-ventilated. The outoffices are neat, clean, and airy. There are also open spaces, before and behind the Bungalow, to allow air to ventilate free through the rooms. Overtoping as it does all the Bungalows situated on this Hill, it commands a view of the whole city and harbour of Bombay, lately vacated by Colonel J A. BALLARD, C. B., proceeded to England. Any gentleman wishing to occupy this Bungalow is requested to apply to

BUKSHEE RAM,
Agent of Mr. Govindas Luchmondas, No. 105, Kalkadevi Road.

Dated Bombay, the 22nd June 1876.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE : No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875 has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid :—

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOW landing and FOR SALE in lots to suit (60 CASES) only of the celebrated ORANGE LEAF TOBACCO, Crop '75.

June 7th, 1876.

UNIQUE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE : 4, HORNBY ROW.

THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

DIRECTORS :
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER, AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(MESSRS. MACNEILL & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.
J. H. MENGENS, Esq.
(MESSRS. W. MORAN & Co.), Calcutta.

BANKERS :
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.

MEDICAL REFEREE :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

TRUSTEE OF THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND :
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

AGENT :
J. SCOTT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFCIE :
4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over) £250,000
40 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols .... (£100,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
AND M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,

BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured, possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

Native lives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to the Office.

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 6th June 1876.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash .... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„ 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„ 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„ 45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

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TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
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BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at ANGUS SON & Co.'s, 5, Forbes Street :—

Batty's Mixed Pickles.
Do. Piccalilli.
Do. Onions.
Do. Nabob Pickles.
Do. do. Sauce.

Also a few cases Lime Juice Cordial, Brand "James Heddle," Leith.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

To be held on the 15th December 1876.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :—BOMBAY.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Book seller, Kalbadavi Road ; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent ; JEEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BATTLEWALLA, Esquire, 85, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort ; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi Road.

N.B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hotel is erected.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Feet Street, London.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.

Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.

Factories : Aberdeen and London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

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In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

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Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

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HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

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General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

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GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES," the finest Cordial and Stomach-toni ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

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NOTICES.

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32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR,
APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaus of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

ALSO

Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes, made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly, Best Turkish Tobacco, and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY Do.
COCONADA Do.
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CIGARETTES & C. BOOKS.

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Corner of Forbes and Meadow Street, Bombay.

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BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE DIRECTORS of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY beg to intimate that MR. THOMAS LANG, lately Assistant Secretary to the Company at Calcutta, has been APPOINTED SECRETARY to the BOARD at this BRANCH, and that REMITTANCES and all COMMUNICATIONS relating to the Company's business should be ADDRESSED TO HIM at No. 12, RAMPART ROW.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st June 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN BOMBAY.

C. B. LYNCH, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
R. D. CAIRNS, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
J. A. BRYCE, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
CHARLES E. BENN, Esq., of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co.

MEDICAL OFFICER—F. G. JOYNT, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.
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GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations ; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO'.S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarette.

AGENTS :—
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co., do.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
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Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co. ; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co. ; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. ; De Beaux and Co. ; Scott, Mascarine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after the 15th instant a GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will be made.

The Night Mails will be discontinued. The Down Mail will leave Colaba at 7 A. M., Surat 3-30, Broach 5-12, Baroda 7-10, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10 P. M. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-45 A. M., Baroda 9-36, Broach 11-26, Surat 1-25, and arrive at Colaba at 9-10 P. M. The Mixed Trains will leave Colaba for Surat at 7-30 A. M. and Surat for Colaba at 6-30 A.M., Surat for Ahmedabad at 6 A. M., and Ahmedabad for Surat at 10-30 A. M. ; Ahmedabad for Wadhwan at 8 A. M. and Wadhwan for Ahmedabad at 8 A. M. "Madras Time." For alterations upon Branch Lines and in the Bombay Local Service, please see Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI and TOLL FARMS of this Collectorate, and the ABKARI FARMS of the DANG COUNTRY, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kutcherry, at DHULIA, on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Lambkani, 2nd June 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given For further particulars Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 420 OF 1875.

PEROZBAI, widow of the late Cowasjee Nesserwanjee Batiwalla (deceased), Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Hormasjee Wadia Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... } Plaintiff.

vs.

MERBAI, widow of the late Framjee Nowrojee Dawar (deceased), also Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khetwadi 13th Lane, House No. 171, outside the Fort of Bombay .... } Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 25th day of April last, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. Whereas by a prohibitory Order, dated the 2nd day of February, 1876, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, dated the 21st day of February 1876. All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground containing by admeasurement One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 20 7 and 2008, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 71 and situate on the North side of the Khetwadi Back Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the said Khetwadi Back Road, and bounded on the North by the said Khetwadi Back Road, on the East partly by the property formerly of Hormusjee Manockjee Damkawala, and now of Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, and partly by the property of Pestonjee Bomonjee Vand and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, on the South by the property of the Defendant abovenamed (secondly hereinafter described), and on the West by the Thirteenth Khetwadi Cross Street, which said Dwelling House was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground containing by admeasurement One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-eight square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1007 and 2008, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, Stable and Out-Houses standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 72, situate on the North side of Khetwadi Main Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay and fronting the said Khetwadi Main Road, and bounded on the North by the property of the said Defendant (firstly hereinbefore described), on the East by the property of Pestonjee Bomonjee Vand and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road and on the West by the Khetwadi Thirteenth Cross Street, and which said Dwelling House, Stable and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Stothart. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-one and Anna One for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when known upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit Money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MANSUKLALL M. MUNSHI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th May 1876.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June 1876, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875.

2nd.—To appoint two Directors in the room of those retiring from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to discuss such other matters as may then be brought forward.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ડા. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1876.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th May to 13th June 1876, both days inclusive.

SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS, DRAWING BOOKS.

SKETCH BLOCKS, of WHATMAN'S Drawing papers ; 20 inches by 14, *rough*, Rs. 14-8 ; *smooth*, Rs. 17-0

BLOCK BOOKS—
16½ by 11¼, *rough*, Rs. 17-8 ; *smooth*, Rs. 20-0
20 by 14 „ Rs. 17-8

Of "IMITATION CRESWICK" Drawing Paper :
SKETCH BLOCK, 20 by 14 *rough*, Rs. 16-0
BLOCK BOOKS, 16½ by 11¼ „ „ 18-8
Ditto 20 by 14 „ „ 22-0
Ditto 16½ by 11¼ *smooth* „ 18-8

Of "GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN" Drawing Paper :
*** *The finest and most perfect Drawing paper made.*
SKETCH BLOCKS, 10 by 7, Rs. 6-8 ; 12 by 7½, Rs. 8-8
BLOCK BOOKS, 12 by 7½, Rs. 10-0

DRAWING BOOKS, for Water Color Drawing :
Of HOLLINGWORTH'S paper, in plain Covers, 14 by 10, Rs. 3-8.
Of WHATMAN'S Papers, bound cloth boards with elastic band : 12 by 9, Rs. 4-8 ; 14 by 10, Rs. 6-8.
OIL COLOR BLOCKS of prepared paper for Oil painting, with protective covers, and a frame for wet sketches : 10 by 7, Rs. 6-0 ; 14 by 10, Rs. 9-8.
MILITARY SKETCHING BLOCKS, ruled with blue lines at irregular distances, for military surveying : 12 by 9, Rs. 5-0.
DRAWING PAPER, COLORS, COLOR-BOXES, BRUSHES, DRAWING-PENCILS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
And all useful sundries for the Artist or Draughtsman.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 12th June 1876.

Although the rain still holds off, for all practical purposes the monsoon has virtually commenced, business having settled down into a state of extreme quietness.

No Home telegrams of to-day's date have come through up to the time of writing and we have therefore nothing in the shape of telegraphic news to notice.

Cotton.—The Green is cleared of stocks now, but there is some little buying going on, chiefly of Fair Dhollera, for which rather higher prices have been paid. The receipts for the three days have been 9,812 bales made up mainly of Wudwan and Veerungaum and Barsee. With the next few days, however, the extent of the arrivals will fall off, and buyers will have to confine their operations to godowns. No definite return has yet been made up of the quantity [illegible]d in store, but it is somewhere in the [illegible]bourhood of last year in quantity while the [illegible] is decidedly better on the average; in [illegible] do not remember a season when Cotton [illegible] all got into store in such good condition.

Freights continue very strong at a further advance of 2s. 6d. per ton all round. Tonnage is limited, and the rain having held off have enabled shippers to carry on operations much longer than usual as was expected. Shipments, however, will be reduced directly the first serious fall takes place, and we may then look for an easier feeling in Freights. By steamer to-day £2-10 has been paid for Liverpool and £2 12 6 is asked, while the latter rate has been paid by a first class iron sailing ship.

Piece Goods are quite unaltered in every respect. The demand has declined to a very small figure and both for English and local made goods prices have an easier tendency. For Bombay made Yarns there was a fair enquiry last week, but this is also quieter again.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 10th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,49,446
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,17,751
Deposits	Inc.	,,	5,33,151
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	43,288
Loans	Inc.	,,	5,15,720
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	30,235
Cash with correspondents	Inc.	,,	2,42,525
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	89,628

These movements are too small in amount to have any effect on the market, nor do they materially change the position of the Bank. The increase in loans has apparently gone to augment Deposits and but for the increase in cash with correspondents, cash and currency notes would have shown an increase.

Sterling Exchange has been very quiet and without movement in rates. Some of the leading Banks have continued sellers at the top figure for 6 months' sight bills, and this alone has supported the market, as the other Banks are free buyers and there is very little paper offering. With anything like a fair demand for Bank Bills we should probably see a rapid decline, but even as it is, the margin as compared with cost of silver is too great to be maintained for any length of time. We quote:—

Bank bills, on demand 1s. 7 15/16d. to 1s. 8d. per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.
Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3/16d. to ¼d.
Document bills ditto 1s. 8¼d.

On Calcutta rates are nominally unchanged and the same may be said of Government Paper.

The Share Market to-day has been quiet with an easier tendency. The only fluctuations in values have been in Spinning and Weaving shares which are generally lower, the enquiry having lost the excitement of a week ago. We notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjees, Rs. 10 in Madras Spinning and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits, per share. Bank of Bombays are steady but unaltered. Press shares are dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value Rs.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	101
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	731½
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	
			5 do.	and China	195
[illegible]	[illegible]	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	108 exd
[illegible]	[illegible]	all		Oriental Bank	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,050
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
15[illegible]	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	525
1,000	500	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	255
400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	8,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	150
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
700	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
460	1,00[illegible]	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	2,000	900	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	235

RAILWAY COMPANIE

...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
[illegible]	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
[illegible]	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
[illegible]	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
[illegible]	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6,0[illegible]	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
[illegible]	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
[illegible]	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,190
[illegible]	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
[illegible]	,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,085
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,110
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,225
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,130
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
..	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,015
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,005
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
3,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,230
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,255
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	805
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,000
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,015
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
4,150	200	100	8 p.t	Malabar Company, Ld	70
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	27
11,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375 exd
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 10th June as compared with the statement issued on the 3rd June:—

Liabilities.	3rd June. Rs.	10th June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance	1,78,75,590	1,81,25,036
at Head Office	37,83,119	36,65,368
Do. do. do. at Branches	1,13,68,219	1,19,01,370
Other Deposits	54,002	52,022
Post Bills	3,69,384	4,01,133
Cash Credits, undrawn		
	4,52,25,314	4,59,19,929
Assets.		
Government Securities	61,25,578	60,82,290
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,72,793	16,22,401
Loans on Security of do. do.	53,53,675	58,69,395
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,056	2,870
Bills Discounted	1,64,84,082	1,64,53,847
Stamps	4,385	4,334
Dead Stock Rs. 5,15,108		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,158	3,80,108
Bullion	1,01,512	3,44,037
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,52,50,275	1,51,60,647
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,52,25,314	4,59,19,929

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Bulwark, 1332 tons, Captain G. T. Lestor, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The ship Hospodor, 1,625 tons, Captain J. Whitemore, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Peshawr, 2,103 tons, Captain C. B. White, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China Mail, 1,589½ chests opium, general cargo, and Hajee Adom Essack as passenger for Hong Kong.

The A. H. Lloyds Co.'s s. s. Tebe, 1,307 tons, Captain G. Dancish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (May 17th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and seven first class, and forty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dacca, 1,330 tons, Captain A Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Nelson from Carwar, and two deck passengers from another port.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, June 9.
	Royal Family	Flower	Moulmein.
12	Dacca (s)	Irvine	Calcutta, June 10.
	Tebe (s)	Dancish	Trieste, May 17.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Peshawar (s)	White	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Ship Bulwark, Lestor, to Calcutta.
Ship Hospodar, Whitemore, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tebe, to Trieste &c.
Ship Camperdown, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Jeanie Douglas	Jausson	London, Feb 9.
	Haddon Hall	DeGruchy	Liverpool, Feb 17.
	Botanist	Longridge	Liverpool, Feb 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Socotra (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
7	Mecca (s)	Calcutta.
	F S Meinam	Calcutta.
9	Goa	Bombay and S Ports.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
7	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.
8	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.
9	Mecca (s)	Bombay and S Ports.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.
1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1289 British Army, Wilkinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1013 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1625 Hospodar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—Edward Bates & Co.
1496 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.
1443 City of Baltimore, Collins.

FOR MARSEILLES.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HULL.
1457 Erin's Star, McFee—The Captain.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM or CONTINENT.
280 Golconda, Braudy.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.

FOR HAVRE via CAPE.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nicke's—Farnham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.
2288 Australia (s), Murray—Mails, 16th June.
1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.

FOR TRIESTE.
1307 Tebe (s), Dancish—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR FALMOUTH.
997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST.
1708 Ava (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
51 Algofar, Nacoda.
[illegible]
51 Keerata Rooden, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
1348 Ashgrove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
803 Black Prince, Bailie—The Captain.
1242 Bertha (s), Harwood—Volkart Brothers.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1330 Dacca (s), Irvine—B. I. S. N. Co.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
548 Mula (s), Doert.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4. James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
528 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 11.

For Liverpool.

Britannia—350 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Stornaway—162 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolalchund; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 38 bales cotton, Vussanjee Veerjee; 87 bales cotton, Nowchund Goolalchund.
Mary Stenhouse—38 bales cotton, Mugguolall Virchund; 76 bales cotton, Soonderjee Kessowjee; 92 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall; 178 bales cotton, The Mofussil and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ravchund Deepchund; 200 cwts bones, Edward, Bates and Co.
Knight Companion—4 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 109 bales cotton, Jairam Nanchund; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
City of Baltimore s—180 cwts coir yarn, Samjee Pundamsee; 51 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 51 bales cotton, Hurry Dewsy; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 226 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 75 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Foorchund; 33 bales cotton, Guneshda's Buldewdass; 90 bales cotton, Nemchund Goolalchund; 45 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass; 90 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 25 bales cotton, Kessowjee Bhimjee; 149 bales cotton, Raychund Deepchund; 4 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 66 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambata; 67 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 55 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 23 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 60 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 60 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 92 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum; 29 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass; 850 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 120 bales cotton Kessowjee Poonsey; 110 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co.

For London.
Star of Germany—1,900 pockets rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Trieste.
Travancore s—46 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Tebe s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 130 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 275 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

For Havre.
Walmer Castle—1,000 packets rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,703 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

For Hull.
Erins Star—4,200 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.
Bellona s—1,600 pockets linseed and 8,000 bags rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.
Border Chieftain s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Travancore s—7 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Odessa.
Travancore s—250 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Tebe s—750 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

For Venice.
Travancore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Tebe s—700 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.
John Clark—204 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.
Fanine Tucker—211 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

For Honkong.
Peshawar s—7 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 87 bales cotton, Chiniram Jusraj; 23 chests opium, R Habibbhoy; 13 chests of opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 35 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 20 chests opium, S N Talatee; 5 chests opium, Hurnaron Manuckram; 6 chests opium, Khetseedas Hurmookroy; 11 chests opium, H Jon Mamed Abdool Khaluk; 29 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrangry; 21 chests opium, Khetseedas Jezmull; 2½ chests opium, Goolraj Sunganee; 26½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Goolraz Koonjlall; 35½ chests opium, Vaneechund Magonlall; 3½ chests opium, Shreeram Dowlutram; 27 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Gunsabux Chajooram; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 9½ chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmull.

For Shanghai.
Peshawar s—9 chests opium, Hurryram Manuckram; 8 chests opium, Tarchund Ramchunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·7(2
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·6
Minimum do. do	80·9
General Direction of wind	SE, SSE, S, SSW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	569
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	0·03 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	0·04 ,,

HIGH COURT.—[illegible]

Before the Honourable [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—Pancermull Newulmull and others vs Balloobhoy Chunanlall and others.
92-76—V Hurychund—Luxumeebai widow vs Gunesh Pandoo Pillunker—Shamrao Pandurung.
177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Furdoonjee Cawasjee Mody.
179-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Bhaoo Govind Shastree.

New Long Causes.
70-76—In person—Cutchra Mega Thawar Mega vs Sha Boja Molla.
57-76—Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee Fanday and others vs Saiskuran Ootumchund—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
94-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Jairaz Muccanjee vs Nathoo Waljee.
100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Ranjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund and another vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
116-76—Prescot and Winter—The Indian Press Company vs The Colaba S and W Company Ld—J C Cama.
121-76—J C Cama—Vazeer Pradesh vs Rana Colia.
125-76—K Morojee—Punumchund Pagaria vs Thucker Feraj Lackane.
134-76—Prescot and Winter—Bumansha Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee—B Muljee and Bomanjee.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee K vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
144-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jeevandass vs Tanee Naiqueen—Hearn and Cleveland.
158-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mahadjee Tharoo and another vs Jumnadass Premjee—Chalk and Turner.
160-76—Mr Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey—Mr Bicknell.
167-76—In person—Hajee Mahomed Joosub vs Ahmed Goolam M and others.
180-76—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina vs Burjorjee Muncherjee.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
183-76—P Kavasjee—Allaruckia Nathoo vs Khutree Essack Haji—Tyabjee and Sayani.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surusvatibai and another vs Bhai Bhawoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
205-76—J C Cama—Limjibhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Eduljee Rustomjee N—M H Khan.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai and others vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
214-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—George Edward vs Cursetjee Rustomjee Setna.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee and another.

Long Cause.—Postponed.
170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhovandass vs Hajrabai, widow, and others—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Long Cause.
666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Asroo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Culliànjee and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)
Short Causes.
45-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Goculdass Cooverjee vs Ragoo Shamjee.
98-76—Jefferson and Payne—Rao Bahadoor Bunselall A vs Mevabhoy Mahomed A and others—Craigi Lynch and Owen and Janardun and G.
242-76—M M Munshi—Abdool Ali Noorbhai vs NursooDhurmajee—Mr Skipsey.
251-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdala bin Balloo &c vs Bai Sharfabebee and others—M H Khan.
2621-76—In person—Abdoolbhoy Fattabhoy and another vs Teckchund Goolabchund.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.
589-75—C Smale—L Huskel Tulker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

Long Cause.
87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 10.
Carnegy, Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Mahableshwar.
Lucas, Col, Bombay Acting Com Genl, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Campbell, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

June 11.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Anckettill, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, from Teethal.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, to join, from Baroda.
Rainey, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on retirement, from Bellary.

June 12
Machay, Lieut, Bombay 1st Bellooch Regt, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Harrison, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bell, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Stock, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty from Kurrachee.
Joynt, Surgn, Bombay A M D, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—June 12.
Machay, Lieut, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Singleton, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on duty to Poona.
Saunders, Major, Bombay Com, on duty, to Neemuch.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay 22nd Regt on duty, to Mhow.
Curtis, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty to Agra.
Anckettill, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Macintire, Lieut, Bombay 12th Regt N I, from leave to Dharwar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 10.)

Revenue Department.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—
Mr P Niblett, Depy Collr, Benares, furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st July, 1876.

General Department.
[illegible] leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotions:—
In continuation of Notification No 799A, dated 22nd May, 1876. With effect from the 20th April, 1876, the date on which Mr J V Sturt, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, went on privilege leave, Mr W L Barry, Offg Asst Comsr, Jhansi, to officiate in the 2nd Class of Asst Comsrs; and Mr W R Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, 3rd class, Jalaun, to officiate in the 3rd class of Asst Comsrs.
H H the Lt Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—
Mr G Butt, Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, from Agra to Cawnpore.

Medical Department.
Surgn J Moran, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Dept, to officiate as Civil Surgn, 2nd class, and to be posted to Mainpuri, until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Surgn-Maj G B Hadow, transferred.

Police Department.
Inspr J Speak held charge of the current duties of Dist Supdt of Police, Muttra, from the afternoon of the 1st to the forenoon of the 4th May, 1876.

Public Works Department.
Mr L E Saubolle, Supvr, 1st grade, Cawnpore Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, is reduced to the 2nd grade, with effect from the date of this order.
With reference to Irrigation Branch Notification No C224E, dated 31st ultimo, Mr Atkinson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the Agra Provincial Division.
With reference to Irrigation Branch Notification No I110E, dated 31st May, 1876, Mr E J Jones, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Benares Provincial Division.
Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt W Shepherd, R E, Engr-in-Chief, Light Railways, and ex-officio Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept, Railways Branch, with effect from the 1st July, 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
The privilege leave for 15 days granted to Sergt J Edwards Supvr, 1st grade, Shahjahanpur Dist, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, in Notification No 602E, dated 19th April, 1876, is hereby cancelled.
With reference to Notification No 612E, dated 22nd April, 1875, Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, joined the Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, on the forenoon of the 13th ultimo.
Mr A C Crampton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Muftra and Hathras Light Railway, availed himself on the 10 May, 1876, of the leave, granted to him in Notification No 30E-C dated 16th idem.
With reference to Notification No 256E, dated 21st Feb, 1876, Mr H Gwyther, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Mr T Knight, Ex Engr 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Allahabad Provincial Division on the forenoon of the 29th May, 1876.
With reference to Notification No 177F, dated 22nd April, 1876, Mr G Greig, Offg Consr of Forests, availed himself on the 4th ultimo of the leave granted to him and sailed from Bombay for Europe on the 8th idem.
Under orders of the Govt of India, Mr C W Palmer, Sub-Asst Consr of Forests, is transferred from the N W Provinces to British Burma Mr Palmer was relieved of the charge of the Jaunsar Division by Mr E P Dansey, Asst Consr, 2nd grade on the forenoon of the 6th May, 1876.
The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr C F Amery, Depy Consr, 2nd grade, in Notification No 10F-C, dated 10th May 1876, is hereby cancelled.
With reference to Notification No 78F, dated 22nd Feb. 1876, Mr C Bagshawe, Asst Consr of Forests, 1st grade, sailed from Bombay, on the 8th May, 1876

Irrigation Branch.
Mr E A Carswell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Canal, is granted three months' special leave under P W Code, II, IV, 28, to enable him to study the native language.
Mr C G Palmer, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Etawh Division, Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th Jan, 1875.
In continuation of Notification No C132E of 23rd March, 1876, Mr P A Brown, Asst-Engr, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for 64 days.
Special leave for three months is granted to Mr A C Newcombe B A, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, under P W Code, Chapter II, IV, 28, to enable him to study the native language.
Mr W Willcocks, Asst Engr and Personal Asst Engr and Personal Asst to Supdg Engr, 1st Circle of Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, returned on the 14th May, 1876, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification on No 885E, of the 8th idem.
Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 19th May, 1876, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 529E, of the 27th March last, and availed himself on the 20th idem of the subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough granted in Notification No C205E, of 17th May, 1876.
H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engr Establishment:—
From the 20th May Mr W P Richardson to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, vice Capt F V Corbett, R E, on furlough.
Mr C T Evans, to Ex Engr, 4th grade, vice Mr Richardson.
Lt J T Badgeley, R E, to Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr Evans.
Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred temporarily to the 1st Circle of Irrigation, and posted to the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters Simla, 31st May 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
4th Hussars.—Lt H F Grant to be Interpreter, vice T thill, who vacated on proceeding on leave to England, dated 9th May 1876.
59th Regiment.—Lt M W Batye, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Irwin, dated 16th May 1876.
73rd Regiment.—Lt Charles Arthur Bushma to be Adjt, vice Doncaster, promoted, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C dated 26th Jan 1876.
1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lt G B Renny, 62nd Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, dated 23rd May 1876.
7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lt H E Ravenshaw, 63rd Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, dated 23rd May 1876.
13th Native Infantry—Lt E H Molesworth, 1st Batn 11th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 23rd May 1876.
14th Native Infantry.—Lt J W Hogge, 83rd Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, 23rd May 1876.
24th Native Infantry.—Lt H R Marrett, 1st Batn 14th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 23rd May 1876.
30th Native Infantry—Lt F G L Mainwaring, 63rd Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 23rd May 1876.
31st Native Infantry—Lt S G C Greenaway, 40th Regt, a candidate for the S C. to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 23rd May 1876.
37th Native Infantry—Capt W J Stewart, S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, vice Lt H M Temple, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, dated 31st March 1876.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
39th Regiment—Capt A G Wynen to be Maj from the 2nd [illegible] 1875.
66th Regiment—Capt C V Oliver to [illegible] from the 8th Sept 1874.
109th Regiment—Maj G C Bartholo[illegible] 17th May 1876.
The following Orders are confirmed:—
Lucknow Brigade Order,—dated the [illegible] ing Surgn E C R Ward, 65th Regt, to [illegible] Bawn, and relieve Surgn Maj F E M[illegible]

[illegible] 5th Regt, during the [illegible]erlock. [illegible] Surgn Maj J A Illing[illegible] and relieve Surgn E C [illegible] 65th Foot. [illegible] Surgn E C R Ward, 65th [illegible] the 12th instant, and [illegible] the latter officer to take [illegible] during the absence, on [illegible]

[illegible]—Regtl [illegible], dated the 2nd May 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 4th idem:—
Lt St J F Michell to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties of 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Capt A W R Becher, Adjt proceeded on general leave.
Lt E C C Sandys to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his duties of 2nd Sqdn Subn, vice Capt C A Carthew, appointed Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl at Allahabad.
16th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 11th April 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from Offg Staff employ of Capt A B Clare, and during the absence, on furlough, of Maj W G Cubitt, v c Wing Officer:—
Capt A B Clare, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt.
Capt J W A Michell, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 5th June 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H M's approval:—
15th Hussars.—Sub-Lt Henry Lawrence Daly to be Lt, dated 28th Feb 1874.
1st Battalion 2nd Regiment.—Sub-Lt Geoffry Francis Pinkney to be Lt, dated 11th Nov 1873
Sub-Lt Harry Leonard Dawson to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
2nd Battalion 15th Regiment—Sub-Lt Edward William Dun to be Lt, dated 2th March 1874.
Sub-Lt Walter Waterfield Ward to be Lt, dated 30th April 1873.
Sub-Lt John Russell Compton Domvile to be Lt, dated 28th Feb 1875.
43rd Regiment—Sub-Lt Eustace Edward Melville Lawford to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.
Sub-Lt Henry Arthur Littledale to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
44th Regiment Sub-Lt John George Morris to be Lt, dated 28th Feb 1874.
45th Regiment—Sub-Lt John Franklin Worlledge to be Lt, dated 28th Feb 1874.
48th Regiment—Sub-Lt Maxwell John Munro to be Lt, dated 27th Feb 1874.
66th Regiment—Sub Lt Alexander Bulstrode Fenton to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
Sub-Lt George Egbert Walter to be Lt, dated 15th April 1876.
67th Regiment—Sub-Lt William Arthur D'Oyly Mealy to be Lt, dated 12th Feb 1873.
Sub-Lt James Philip Sparling to be Lt, dated 28 Feb. 1874.
83rd Regiment—Sub-Lt Eward Charles Lethbridge Walter to be Lt, dated 15th April 1875.
89th Regiment—Sub-Lt Robert Hutchison Campbell Tufnell to be Lt, dated 23rd April 1873.
107th Regiment—Sub-Lt Edward Spence Hastings to be Lt, dated 28th Feb, 1874.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
38th Native Infantry—Lt Col W R Martin, Bl Infantry, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Hodgson, retired.
Sappers and Miners—Capt B Blood, Rl Engrs, 2nd in Comd and Supt of Park and Field Train, to officiate as Comdt, vice Maunsell, on furlough.
Capt W North, Rl Engrs, Adjt, on sick leave, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Blood, in addition to his duties as Adjt.
Lt L F Brown, Rl Engrs, to officiate as Supt of Park and Field Train; and to act also as 2nd in Comd until the return of Capt North.
(These appointments have effect from date of Col Maunsell's leaving regiment.)
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
Royal Artillery—Capt W H Auchinleck to rank as Capt from the 25th June 1874.
2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles—Capt N J Pauli to be Maj from the 27th May 1876.
Medical Department, British Service—Surgn J Middleton, M D, doing duty with 34th Regt, to be Surgn Maj from the 31st March 1876.
The following Orders are confirmed:—
Chakrata Station Order, dated the 23rd May 1876, appointing Lt and Adjt J H Bowhill, 62nd Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt J F Inglis, proceeded on leave.
Fort William Garrison Order, dated the 20th May 1876, directing Surg D J O'Flynn, M D, to receive Surj J Martin of the medical charge of the Military Prison, Fort William, from such date as the latter officer may assume charge of 7-13th R A.
Dated the 20th May 1876, appointing Surgn E Bovill, M B, 16th N I, Garrison Staff Surgn, Fort William, from such date as Surgn J Martin may assume medical charge of 7-13th R A.
Suppers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 17th May 1876, appointing Lt C Nugent, Rl Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, with effect from the 15th April 1876, vice Lt J Hare granted leave on medical certificate, for three months.
2-19th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 30th Sept 1875, appointing Lt W A Burnett to officiate as Asst Instructor in Musketry, until further orders.
6th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 10th May 1876, directing Capt A G Handcock relieved from appointment as Offg Bgde Maj, Lucknow,) to resume his appointment as Offg Wing Officer.
17th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 25th May 1876, appointing Capt J M W Von Beverhoudt, relieved from appointment of Offg Bgde Maj, Gwalior District, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt G Brehon, at garrison instruction, Agra.
36th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd May 1876, making the following appointments, as a temporary measure, in consequence of the departure on furlough of Lt Col R Worsley:—
Lt T G Thomson, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd
Lt E H Wilson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties as Offg Adjt.
1st Goorkhas—Regtl Order, dated the 27th Oct 1875, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Lt Col E B Clay, 2nd in Comd, and the departure, on furlough, of Col J S Rawlins, Comdt:—
Lt Col E B Clay, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.
Lt Col R S Hill, re-appointed Offig 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.
Lt Col P Story, re-appointed Offig Wing Officer.
Capt G Young, to revert to his substantive appointment of 2nd Wing Subn, and to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.
(This cancels the Regtl Order, dated the 27th Oct 1875, confirmed at p. 592 of G O C C of the 15th Nov 1875, directing Lt C I Clay to assume command of the Regt.)
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
1 2nd Foot—Surg Maj J E Clark, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board
62nd Foot—Lt Col H E Jerome, V C, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation, pending retirement from the service.
General List, Infantry—Capt A Harden, (1st Wing Subn 2nd N I,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs, under clause 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under clause III of the subsidiary rules.
(This cancels the leave granted by G O C C of the 8th April 1876 p 162.)
Bengal Infantry—Col G G Anderson, (doing duty at Dehra Dun,) from the 7th June to the 15th Oct, in India, on private affairs.
Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj J W R Amesbury, (in medical charge 39th N I,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.
Surgn W E Griffiths, to the hills north of Dehra, for six months from the 13th May, on medical certificate.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A. C.—You have not sent your name and address; but you ought to do that to substantiate the charges you make.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.
POSNER—June 8th, at No. 10, Clive Street, the wife of Mr. John Posner, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

We mentioned a few days ago that the Municipal Commissioner had written to the Bombay Government for assistance to make arrangements to prevent the plague which is now raging on the Euphrates from entering Bombay. Considering that Bombay has communications with almost every place of importance in India, either by rail or water, it is a matter of some importance that the Government of India should co-operate with the local Government to devise measures that will prevent the plague from finding its way into India through Bombay. This city has a very large trading connection with the towns in the Gulf of Muscat and on the upper part of the Persian Gulf, and scarcely a week passes without several native craft as well as occasional steamers arriving in Bombay harbour from these parts with crowds of people and heavy cargoes of merchandise. These people might easily carry the plague hither from the plague-stricken spots on the Persian Gulf, and we daresay our readers will be surprised to hear that the inspection of native craft from the Gulf is of the most superficial and unsatisfactory nature. The Harbour Health Officer, Dr. Smith, doubtless does his best, but we feel compelled to say that his mode of examining all the ships, boats, and steamers that reach this harbour is not of a kind that will satisfy public requirements at a time when it is known that a terrible epidemic is haunting the Persian Gulf. As a matter of fact, does Dr. Smith personally examine every ship, boat, or steamer that comes into this harbour from foreign ports? If he does not, who does, or is it done by any one? Is it true that some boats are not examined at all? and that many are allowed to take up anchorage and land their passengers after a very cursory and necessarily untrustworthy examination by a policeman? We do not blame Dr. Smith altogether for the present loose state into which our harbour inspection of ships seems to have drifted, because we believe he has no assistants, and that the work, to be done conscientiously, is more than one man can physically accomplish. Moreover, Dr. Smith has a large private practice to attend to, and as many native craft are too stupid to time their arrival for a moment when the services of the Health Officer are not engaged for patients on shore, it must happen that many boats crowded with native passengers passes into Bombay without being inspected by any officer belonging to the Health Department. Is this not a rather serious state of matters? Obviously, we owe it more to luck than good guidance that we have not already had a visit from some of the more formidable descriptions of Persian Gulf epidemics. Arab seamen and passengers are about the dirtiest in the world. They are al[illegible] inspected when they reach Bombay, and it becomes a mere matter of playing skittles with ordinary considerations of public health when any preventible laxity permits them to step on shore here without let or hindrance from any medical authority. Dr. Smith ought to receive such assistance as will enable the Harbour Health Department to examine every native boat that comes from the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Muscat, Kurrachee, Zanzibar, or any of the Red Sea Arabian ports. If this is not done, the present system will some of these days land Bombay in the midst of a serious epidemic, notwithstanding all our efforts on shore to keep off the wolf of sickness and disease. How absurd the present system of inspection by the Harbour Health Officer actually is may be gathered from the consideration of one fact. Supposing that Dr. Smith were to chance to come upon a plague-stricken boat-load of people from the Persian Gulf, or anywhere else, what is he to do with them? Has he any place on shore or afloat where he can isolate them? We believe he has no such place. All the authorities contemplated when they appointed him to undertake the duties of Harbour Health Officership was evidently that he should *report* and do nothing more. They certainly did not place at his disposal the means of making his surveys of any practical value in the case of his discovery of the actual presence of a contagious disease on board a ship. We believe that Mr. Pedder has pointed out this fact to the Bombay Government, and urged that it is imperatively necessary that in the event of any case of black plague arriving in Bombay from the Persian Gulf some hospital should be prepared where the victim may be isolated. An arrangement such as Mr. Pedder suggests is one which the authorities cannot afford to ignore. The attention of Government should also be devoted to the present incomplete system of inspecting boats that arrive here from foreign parts. As that system exists at present it is almost worse than useless, because it is apt to lead people into the belief that they have complete security from invasion by epidemics when there is really no such security. The matter is interesting not only to Bombay but to all India, which, probably, would soon be affected were a disease like the black plague to find a footing in Bombay through the carelessness or negligence of the local authorities.

It would be sheer folly to permit things to slide on in the haphazard way they have been doing hitherto, and we think that the local Government should, with the assistance of the Government of India (which, of course, must be deeply interested in the matter for the sake of the parts of India which are in close and constant communication with Bombay) organise a Department for the *thorough* inspection of every boat of whatever kind that enters this harbour from the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, or Zanzibar. We believe that though the plague has not yet been seen this year at a point nearer Bombay than Bussorah and Bagdad there is every reason to fear that next year it will spread in much wider circles, and that energetic steps to protect India will require to be taken on its north-western and western sides. Already, the representations of the English Consuls in Turkey and Persia have induced the home authorities to keep a strict watch over ships hailing from the Levantine ports. As India's danger from the plague which has appeared on the lower reaches of the Tigris and Euphrates is quite as great as England's from isolated cases which have occurred on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, why should not thorough measures be at once taken to secure the largest and most important port in Western India, and the key to a vast portion of the Empire, from being invaded by the enemy? At present anybody who has experience of the daily work done in the harbour will scarcely deny that, owing to the necessarily imperfect way in which the inspection of native boats is carried out, it is due to the greatest good fortune imaginable that the plague has not slipped into Bombay from the Persian Gulf. We know we are greatly indebted to the excellent precautions that have been taken by the British political authorities in the Persian Gulf and the Oman Gulf to inspect all vessels hailing from the Tigris or the Euphrates; but as it is quite possible for the seeds of the plague to be carried secretly out of the Persian Gulf and develop themselves on the way to Bombay, the local Government should lose no time in placing the Harbour Health Department on a thoroughly satisfactory footing both as regards *inspection* and the providing of *accommodation* for real or suspected cases of epidemic sickness. If it does not do so, some day we shall all be wanting to lock the stable after the horse is stolen.

Dr. Mouat after producing some miles of statistical tables has proved that European life in India is of the same value for insurance purposes as the same article would be at home; and in this statistical age we must, of course, submit; but accepting the fact, does it not appear that we unfortunate wights, who are "doomed for a certain time &c.," in India, are operated upon, particularly at this season, by influences which cannot well be laid down in statistical tables? Are we, the inhabitants of this island of Bombay, for instance, at this present time, not conscious that we are more readily provoked, more dissatisfied with the domestic dinner, less tolerant of the squeals of our offspring, and generally more "cantankerous" than we should be if we were floating along on the placid stream of existence in England? Have not the oysters of the Apollo Bunder, too, lost their "savour" (during this month without an R), and have not the "cocktails" lost their "salt"? What poor satisfaction the Bombay duck, too, longing for piquant literary food, obtains from the dishes served up in the newspapers and letters from home! How "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable" the adventures of that wretched schoolboy in *Vanity Fair* appear to us; whilst, no doubt, considering the price and standing of the paper, thousands of anxious readers in England look forward feverishly for the new chapters. Indeed, it excites envy in our mind to think that the subscribers to that "weekly show of political, "social, and literary wares" can find an interest in the adventures of a runaway schoolboy, on the road to Maidstone, and that they can thrill at the author's description of the usual "oasthouse," "treading hops," "tally taking," &c., all the usual paraphernalia of Kentish life. It is wonderful that the readers were not treated to a technical discourse on the relative merits of "Farnhams," "Grapes" and "Goldings," and the value of old rags as manure in a hop garden. Plot, which used to be considered as at least an ingredient of a novel, is lost sight of altogether, and actors appear for a chapter or two and are heard of no more. The serial in the *World* describes the adventures of an American gentleman with a "Golden Butterfly," with "unlimited credit, wealth without bound, "power to gratify any desire—all desires," and of a young lady without a "coping-stone" who cannot read, and who is on very free and easy terms with a male friend named Jack Dunquerque; and to people out of the world as we are, their proceedings would appear to be most irrational and eccentric. The gentleman with the "Butterfly" in the last number endeavours to get rid of some of his wealth "without bound" by purchasing, for £5, a picture representing "*Cicero* "overtaken by sleep in jail, about to be slain "by Heber the wife of the Kenite, size twenty "feet in length by fourteen in height." As to the illustrated papers, they are perfectly bewildering in the number and variety of different royal ceremonies. It is painful to see the effect the voyage home has had on the Prince. He embarked on the Serapis in Bombay harbour a robust, pleasant-faced Prince, but judging by the illustrated papers, he is sadly changed. According to one, his eastern journey has caused his beard to turn black and has given him a profile like that of an Indian Raja. Then, how shabby are the appointments of royalty in England! In the *Graphic* the Prince appears jammed up with the Princess in a "Mahableshwur" phaeton with two footmen on the box, but *without horses*. The escort consists of one officer on horseback and two privates. How [illegible] India! [illegible]kett, Lemon, [illegible] why do you not spiritually manifest your disapprobation, if you have no other means, and induce your unworthy successors to bring [illegible] We have waded [illegible] chapters! Will the [illegible]

THE WURORA COLLIERY.

Ever since the necessary machinery was completed, about six months ago, for pumping the heavy influx of water and winding of coal, the progressive development of the colliery has been most satisfactory. During last month over 1,000 tons of coal were raised from the mines, over 700 tons of which were sent to the G. I. P. Railway Company for locomotive use. During the monsoon the progress of the works will be somewhat retarded as there will be no means of sending off the coal by rail, the temporary diversions over the rivers between Hingunghat and Wurora being cut off. This temporary stoppage is not expected to be repeated after this season, as by 1877 monsoon the permanent bridges will in all likelihood be completed and the line opened for "all weathers."

It is satisfactory to know three things about this coalfield—viz., that there is a large area known and proved to exist; that it can be mined by native labour; and that it can be made to serve the purposes required of locomotive coal very well indeed. Regarding the latter, it is being used on three locomotives belonging to the P. W. D., and one of the drivers, when he gets it fresh from the pit, says he prefers it to English coal; and at the colliery itself three large steam-boilers are being fired by the refuse and small coal with very good results. At first there is a little difficulty in using indigenous coal where English coal has previously been used; the extra quantity of ash in the former is the main cause of this, but with a little extra manipulation and care this can be overcome.

No serious accident has ever occurred at these works, which, considering the nature of them, is a satisfactory matter to reflect upon.

There is a general disinclination on the part of some of the locomotive drivers to use the coal because of the little extra work it causes them, but if they would attend to it and get the alterations necessary in the fire-bars, &c., this would nearly disappear. Fortunately the P. W. D. locomotives will solve the difficulty and the others must follow suit.

By a series of analysis that have been made, it is known that the coal contains the elements necessary to give it an evaporative power as compared with ordinary English coal as six is to seven.

WHO SHOT THE CALVES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just returned from the Tanna districts, where I hoped to have bagged the mighty Aurochs. My arrangements were complete, my rifles new, my powder dry, my *khubber pucka*, and my eye as straight and keen as ever. I engaged a *mutchwa* clean and tant, and with my retinue and a sumptuous tiffin basket I started brim-full of hope of daring deeds and escapes miraculous. The sun was yet high as I was swept along by a spanking breeze, my *mutchwa* dancing gaily to the lively billows of the lovely blue ocean. Oh! I exclaimed, if there is an Elysium *anywhere* it is this! My spirits ran high; I was *free* and away from the murky mephitic steam of Bombay's city, and from the monotonous *dot and carry one* of business. My thoughts were of royal tigers and the giant bison. I believe I even forgot the only true fond girl on earth who made me promise with trembling lips and tearful eyes that I would not rashly expose myself to danger *as I usually did*, for if anything happened to me she would surely die. It must have been Neuberg's Pondicherrys that made me forget *her*, dear pet! This, however, she will never know: I shall never confess it. As the sun went down and tip'd the horizon, she shed her golden rays on the lovely hills of Toongar and Bhow Mullen, throwing out in bold relief their stupendous cliffs and over-hanging rocks poised in giddy eminence—the eyrie of the vulture and the graceful lammergeyer—and surrounding them by every lovely shade of colour, of the loveliest forest foliage, of a Konkan jungle. The beautiful scenery on each side of the creek, with its placid silvery waters, through which we were gliding, carried me away to the far old country and recalled to me memoirs of old and happy times. At length the rays of darkness fell and I must have slept and dreamed of happy days, but dreams have an end; my destination was reached, and I was awoke by my unsympathetic "bhoy" informing me that we had *arrived*. My traps were landed, I undid my rifles, donned my shikar kit, mustered 150 beaters, and plunged into the depths of the forest determined to slay or be slain. I stopped every now and then to shoulder my rifle and take a squint along the sights at the eye of a squirrel in front. The rifle came up well, and the sight was a perfect bead, and I felt fit for anything. We beat a Korah and no living animal could have stood the infernal din the beaters kept up, but it was blank. We beat another, then a third and fourth, all were blank—not an animal showed. I called the shikarees around me and enquired where all the bison were. The cringing wretches replied, *Sahib keya kiringa? A sahib came from Bombay two days ago and killed three calves, and the mother has left the jungles.* I asked who the *sahib* was. They did not know the name, but *vakeel ka kam kurta*." So I mentally exclaimed, "Well, Bombay is the fortunate city that possesses an *English vakeel* who is capable of killing three *small bison calves*" and he no doubt wishes his friends to consider him a *bit* of a sportsman. I know what the "Tanna district" sportsmen think of him. I at once packed up and returned disgusted, and I now want to know who the Cockney is. So please publish the

PAYNEFUL FACT.

Bombay.

A NARROW ESCAPE IN THE SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The well known nautical gentleman, who so narrowly escaped drowning in the new salt water bath at Breach Candy, a few weeks ago, had a similar narrow escape from a watery grave this morning, in exactly the same spot and in precisely the same manner as on the former occasion. At the very same hour and minute as then, he appeared, stripped, donned his calecon, dived boldly in, swam the full length of the bath and returned. When arrived at his *point de depart* he, exactly as before, attempted to place his foot on the same step, lost his footing and presence of mind, and, with a hideous grimace threw up his arms and sank beneath the wave. Reappeared and then,

"With the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony,"

again threw up his arms and went down again like an iron-clad. A gentleman at the other end of the bath fortunately perceived the nature of the danger and, with energetic and appropriate gesture, exclaimed "Look out there!" At these words, which so fully explained the nature of the emergency, all the bathers finned their watery way, like a shoal of mackerel, to the spot. For the foremost swimmer to seize the Captain as he appeared for the third time and was about to "go below" again and then shore him on to the steps was the work of a moment. He disgorged the few gallons more or less of salt water that he had taken into his hold, resumed his habiliments and took his departure, breathing vows of eternal gratitude to his gallant preservers. I sincerely trust that the gallant Captain will not be deterred by these two apparently narrow escapes from drowning but will still persevere in his desire to become a good swimmer. There is not the slightest danger. Those who frequent the bath and amuse themselves by diving for the hair pins which are shed by the ladies on the day set apart for feminine natation, are not likely to allow him to meet with a briny death, especially now that the two gold medals earned by his two preservers will stimulate others to swim to his rescue in the hope of a similar reward.

BEN BOLT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 10th June.

For some days past the weather has been considerably cooler—the atmosphere moist, the sky cloudy and indicative of the monsoon, for which we are all languishing. Last night was wild with wind, thunder and lightning, and a little rain fell. As the monsoon burst at Cochin *mildly* on the 7th, this may perhaps be the *mild* beginning of our wet weather.

General Blake is expected back from leave on the 13th, and rumours are afloat of a station ball being given him and Mrs. Blake prior to their final departure, which will shortly take place. The General is universally popular, officially and socially, and his loss will be felt with great regret by all classes.

A gloom has been cast over us by the sudden death of Major Swinton of the Madras Cavalry, which occurred on Saturday last. He was thrown from his horse when returning home from his night rounds, sustaining concussion of the brain and other injuries, which resulted fatally almost immediately. He leaves a widow and six children, for whom the liveliest sympathy is felt. Our local paper suggests that officers going their rounds at night should be attended by a mounted orderly; but I doubt if such a system finds favour with the majority of officers. What makes Major Swinton's accident so much more painful is that no one saw him fall, or knows how the accident came about. I believe the horse shows no signs of having been down.

There is a considerable amount of sickness in the station just now, but not of a serious kind, being chiefly fever of a malarious type. The Staff Surgeon, Dr. Trimnell, who has had very arduous duty all through the hot months, has been laid up; and Dr. Donnelly, of the Madras Cavalry, the next senior medical officer, is now in charge of his office.

From to-day the running of trains on the Nizam's Railway is altered again to the old hours—that is, the journey to and from Shahabad is being performed by day instead of at night. Night running was a great convenience to the European public during the severe heat; but I hear the natives did not at all appreciate the arrangement and greatly rejoice at the change.

People are gradually returning from the hills, and in another fortnight or so Secunderabad will be its old busy self again, and then I hope to have gay doings to chronicle. The crime of kidnapping children has lately broken out here, two native girls from the 40th N. I. lines having been stolen and sold in the city. The Police, however, recovered them and are on the alert against the further spread of this atrocious species of crime.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 10th June.

Since last writing I have heard of a shocking case of murder committed at Kamptee, which was discovered by the detective Mr. Lima, the Inspector of Police at that station. The facts of the case are that a young man of very low caste had for some time been paying attentions to the sister of another young man of the same or a little higher caste. A quarrel ensued, and the brother administered poison to his sister's admirer, which deed, however, was not suspected till about seven days after the interment of the body, when it was exhumed and the stomach, &c. sent to the Chemical Analyser at Roorkee. The supposed poisoner's house was searched, wherein were found several packets containing white powders which, on examination, proved to be arsenic. The young man is in custody at Kamptee awaiting his trial, which will take place on receipt of the Chemical Analyser's report as to the result of his examination of the stomach sent to him.

The particulars of the important decision by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the case of station land assessment, which was lately tried at Nagpore, are briefly these:—

Before Nagpore was what it is at the present day, all that people who cared to build, had to do, was to apply to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner for land to enable them to do so. Permission was readily granted as it was very desirable that Nagpore should develope itself into a fine station, and the only condition entered into was that a *certain class* of house should be built, nothing being said about the likelihood of any future assessment being made on plots so granted. Some years after, however, all house-owners were called upon to show cause why an assessment should not be made on the several plots of land on which their houses stood, and no cause being shown, steps were taken by the Settlement Department and rents levied in accordance with certain set rules. In 1873 a certain house-owner sued in the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for a declaratory decree against the right of Government to levy any assessment on his plot of [illegible], which he came into possession of by purchase of [illegible]ungalow on which it stands, from the party who [illegible] sought and obtained the grounds from the local authorities either in 1861 or 1862. The plaintiff stated to the Court that he did not dispute the [illegible] of Government to the land, but that he could not understand why he should suddenly be [illegible] to become its tenant and that this could not be done except by a special enactment, which only could [illegible] that relation between Government and himself. The Judge, however, informed the plaintiff that Government, as proprietor, was at liberty to demand [illegible] plot of land except on such plots as it granted [illegible] of rent, which in that case would be [illegible], and dismissed the case stating he was unable to pass the decree sued for. The plaintiff was not satisfied with this and consequently appealed to a higher Court. In this Court the pleader for the plaintiff travelled over much the same ground, adding that in this particular case the Government could not assess the land as it was granted prior to [illegible] in which year all applicants for land were warned that they might at any future time be subject to assessment, meaning thereby that no such w[illegible] or condition entered into prior to 1863, and that it was therefore illegal to assess the land in question. The Judge inferred from this line of argument that the plaintiff wanted to prove that he had a freehold right, but as no evidence could be adduced in substantiation of this (a point, indeed, which the plaintiff did not care to imply, *i. e. that he had a freehold right*, though the Judge managed to construe the argument into such meaning) the appeal was dismissed. Nothing was now left for the plaintiff to do but to appeal to the Judicial Commissioner, the highest judicial authority in the Central Provinces. The Judicial Commissioner went most carefully into the whole case step by step and came to the conclusion that though the plaintiff sued for a declaratory decree against the right of Government to levy any assessment whatever, the proceedings of the lower Courts in the case went to show that the assessment on the plaintiff's land was ostensibly *land revenue* which was quite distinct from *ground rent* inasmuch as land revenue could be levied only on lands used for "agricultural purposes" and not on lands granted by Government for building sites in a town, city, station or village.

Two questions, however, had to be settled before a final decision could be come to. First, whether Government had made over the plot of land in question to plaintiff in *freehold*, thereby excluding itself from making any future assessment; and second, was it legal to assess the same plot to the land revenue. As regards the first query the Judicial Commissioner recorded his decision in the following terms:—

That the mere want of evidence as to whether the land, when granted to the person from whom plaintiff derived it, was given by the then Commissioner of the Province in such manner as to lead the grantee to suppose it was given as a freehold, as [illegible] given merely for a building purpose [illegible] cient to meet the plaintiff's claim, and [illegible] point that *land revenue* could be assessed only on lands granted for agricultural purposes and could not therefore be levied on plots granted for building purposes.

A decree was accordingly passed in favour of the plaintiff and against the Government.

It is said that the Chief Commissioner intends sending up the whole of the proceedings to the Government of India as he cannot [illegible] the same glasses as the Judicial Commissioner.

BARODA, 11th June.

The intelligence of the dethronement and death of Abdul Aziz, the late *Shah-i-Roum*, was of little or no importance to the indifferent Mahomedans of Baroda. For the followers of the prophet in Guzerat in general, with the exception of those enterprising folks who have braved the dangers of the sea, starvation, sickness, and innumerable unshipments from that famous and invaluable carrier the donkey on which the *Hadjis* vault as supercargos when bound to purge themselves of their heinous sins in Mecca, know nothing about where Turkey lies and who her ruler is.

You have already received an account of the Gaekwar's grand turn-out in State on the 27th ultimo. Therefore I think it needless to chronicle anything more on that point except that the attendance of the British Resident and the guard of honour that used annually to attend the Gunputtee State procession, will, a bird whispers in my ear, in future be discontinued.

It was mentioned to you not long ago that the officers of State troops are invested with full power over their respective corps, but the working of the department is far from satisfactory, and General Devine should be entrusted with the full management of the military department again.

An accident occurred here lately and would have ended seriously, but happily assistance was at hand. The Jehu, it seems, was anxious to learn to drive "four-in-hand," but one-in-hand proved too much for him, for while cutting a smart turn the vehicle capsized and poor Jehu lay gasping in the thick sand for a while till aid was rendered by the passers by.

The appearance of the weather is monsoonish, and we may have a heavy downpour very shortly, for we had a slight drizzle last evening.

Since my last very few cases of cholera of mild type have been heard of in the city.

BROACH, 10th June.

Poor forlorn Broach is much to be pitied. I cannot divine the motive that induces Government to keep Broach always in the background as far as administration of justice and security of property is concerned. In former times there used to be one District Judge and one Assistant Judge to administer justice in Broach; but after a time the scissors were applied to one of these. Unfortunately, in course of time even the fate of the surviving one was doomed, and the poor Broachites were given to understand that they must depend on Surat for the justice they used to get so cheap at their own doors. In Surat there is one Sessions Judge and an Assistant, and it is directed by Government that the latter shall pass a week once a month in Broach for the disposal of criminal proceedings; and the Sessions Judge in the same way is to set apart a week once every quarter for the disposal of all offences. Government undoubtedly saves money by the abolition of these Courts from Broach, but looking at the inconvenience and trouble Broach people are put to in getting speedy justice, a sacrifice of a few thousands could not be amiss, because, if not two, one Assistant Judge's Court is sadly needed. A person to get a single copy of a decree or any other document is obliged to go to Surat at the sacrifice of time, business, and some rupees for fares into the bargain; and yet Broach is a more rising town than Surat in many respects!

The Broach Municipality under its present staff and *regime* seems at last bent upon doing something, if something it can be called, in the metalling and paving of a couple of public roads. The roads of Broach were actually a disgrace, but of late through the zealous exertions of its President, Mr. White, and the new Parsee secretary, they have improved greatly. I am really sorry to say that nothing can be expected in the shape of reform—*pucka*, positive reform—unless more than half of the natives, who are proud to carry the tail of the Municipal Commissioner after their Laldas Muccondas and Samsherkhan's names, are changed. If truth be spoken, which is always unpalatable, they are almost useless. They are entirely wanting in public spirit; they have no sort of education, and still more objectionable, they seldom attend the meetings, preferring their private to public business. In fact, they are a sort of Marplot in the way of the Municipality, as the Act strictly forbids the carrying out of any resolution until a sufficient number of commissioners are present. To avoid further remarks on the inefficiency of a portion of the so-called commissioners, I may, by way of illustration, say that a few months ago our esteemed and painstaking citizens, Messrs. Cotton, the then Chairman of the time, and Pranlal brought forth a proposal, which was backed up strongly by the European portion of the commissioners together with our president, to the effect that Government should be requested to give a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 at the usual rate of interest payable within a decade and a half; but this proposal the conservatives strongly opposed, and raised a general hubbub and it was allowed to fall through. The conservatives here muster very strongly, and with the exception of a few, they like to cling to one notion, no matter how disadvantageous it may be. They have among them a few educated gentlemen, who with all their good sense and education about them, yield to their supplications, and I believe, as usually is the case with some natives, take delight in opposing their rulers, quite forgetting themselves and their position. Several upstarts of natives, pampered and fattened on English loaves and fishes, have made it a rule, I believe, to oppose any suggestion that comes from an Englishman, whether it be for their good or otherwise, and have the audacity afterwards to tell to their very faces that it was all through their liberal education!

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE.

Mr. Disraeli's speech of Friday last has been favourably received abroad.

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, 12TH JUNE.

The Mineral Colt won the Grand Prix yesterday.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

BELGRADE, 12TH JUNE.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has issued a circular to the Governors of the Provinces suspending the Reforms as proposed by the late Sultan. Fresh Laws are to be awaited.

In reply to a note of the Grand Vizier, M. Pavlorio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Servia, has given assurance of the peaceful intentions of Servia and has sent a special Envoy to Turkey.

RUSSIA AND KASHGAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12TH JUNE.

An Envoy from the Court of St. Petersburg has been sent to Kashgar.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.
Exchange on India	1s. 7⅞d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered do. do.	£14-10
Do. Mercantile	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£22
4 per cent Rupee paper	84.
4½ per cent do.	84½
5½ per cent do.	86
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£81,000,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£96,750,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	105½
Bar Silver	51⅝

WEATHER REPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.W., thermometer 77, fall of rain 1 inch 60 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.W. 2 to 6, thermometer 82, barometer 29·94, fall of rain 4 inches 54 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E., S.W., S.W., ther. max. 84 min. 82, fall of rain 3 inches 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong W., ther. 97, bar. 29·74.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.S., E.S. light, thermometer 91, fall of rain 1 inch 90 cents.

WE see that another new paper, to be called the *Punjab Courier*, and to be published twice a week, is to be started at Lahore on the 1st of August next.

THE Prince of Wales has appointed Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., M. D., Bengal Army, to be an honorary physician to His Royal Highness.

WE are glad to learn from the *Madras Mail* that the last telegram pronounces the Mahraja of Vizianagaram to be "out of danger and improving," though his appetite is not completely restored. From this it may be inferred that His Highness's illness had been somewhat serious.

CALCUTTA was in a state of semi-panic on Friday last, from the news that silver was quoted in London at 51 pence per ounce, and that 40 to 50 lakhs of Council Bills were sold on Wednesday at 1s. 8d. Would it not be as well, asks the Calcutta *Statesman*, for the Chamber to call a meeting of the merchants upon this subject? A Committee of the ablest of our mercantile men ought surely to be sitting *en permanence* on the subject.

ACCORDING to the census taken in Cochin last year, the population amounts to 601,114 souls. At a census taken in 1849, the number of the people was only 356,802; so the population has nearly doubled in twenty-six years. The density of the population, taking the province to be 1,361½ square miles in extent, is 441 per square mile, and taking the number of houses at 117,368, there are on an average five persons in each house.

A Transatlantic contemporary thanks those of his subscribers who for years past have regularly taken in his paper without paying for it, and asks them to send their *cartes-de-visite* to the manager who is getting up an "arrears gallery of portraits, admission one dollar," with a view of thus paying off the outstandings. The idea is an excellent one and might, the Simla paper thinks, be adopted in India with equal advantage to newspaper proprietors and their non-paying subscribers.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ellis has been lately indisposed at Ootacamund with fever, the *Madras Mail* informs us, but it is believed that he has been thinking wistfully of the bracing heat of the presidency town. The hill folk are deriving a morbid satisfaction from the belief, that the heat in Madras this season is something dreadful. The *Mail*, however, is sorry to undeceive them; but it is a fact, that with the exception of a few mornings, Madras people have had, so far, a very passable time of it, and deserve little of the overflowing sympathy of people in higher attitudes.

PROBABLY it is not too late to state, with reference to the Umballa Derby Sweep, that the news of the rise of Forerunner in the betting was only made known to the public by the telegrams which were published shortly before the race was run, but which did not reach Umballa soon enough to make any changes in the drawing of the tickets, even assuming that any change were requsite; for it must be remembered that no reasonable objection canbe made to the "Field" having for once in a way a slice of luck, so long as every ticket had a chance of drawing the Field.

WE have received many kind notes with respect to the poor Golwood sufferers, and the money which has been handed to us on their behalf will be forwarded to the Collector of Tanna, in whose charge Golwood lies. One correspondent makes what appears to us to be a very good suggestion; he proposes that a part of the Ahmedabad Relief Fund, which has not been entirely disbursed, should be applied to the relief of the cholera-stricken fugitives. There have been many more deaths at Golwood than there were at Ahmedabad, and the homeless survivors are quite as deserving of sharing in the surplus charity of Bombay as the people of Ahmedabad. The Assistant Collector of Tanna is now in Golwood endeavouring to prevent the cholera from spreading to other villages on the sea coast.

THE office of priest is often a well paid occupation, and in Rajpootana has a demi-royal rank. We are told by the *Rajpootana News* that at Oodeypore, the head *goosain* or priest who ruled supreme in the *Nath Dwarra*, a temple of some note near Oodeypore, has come to grief through studied disobedience of the Maharana's instructions—and as this caused a great deal of unpleasantness the Political Agent was communicated with, and acting on his advice the Maharana has deposed the offending *goosain* from the *gaddee* and deported him to Benares, where, it is hoped he will mend his ways. The vacant *gaddee* has been given to the *goosain's* son, but as he is an inexperienced youth—, and the place he has been selected to fill is one of trust and great responsibility, it is the earnest wish of the people that suitable persons may be appointed as his guardians and tutors. The receipts at the temple are said to exceed Rs. 100 per diem.

OUR native printers have been at it again. In our first leading article yesterday they made us say that the Bombay Government had "chose none of its most notorious monomaniacs" to be Chairman of the Port Trust, whereas they should have made us say "chosen one"—a very different thing. Again, in Mr. Gilbert Elliot's letter upon cholera, they make him say that nitrate of lead will make a good and cheap Anti-Sceptic. Mr. Elliot is not an admirer of lawyers, as may be imagined from his declaration that lawyers beat cholera; but we are sure he bears no ill-will to such excellent people as Anti Sceptics. What he wrote was, of course "antiseptics," but the printers thought they knew better; they imagined Mr. Elliot was trying to entrap them into a mistake, and they determined to outwit him by deciding that he *must* mean that so much nitrate of lead is sufficient to make an Anti-Sceptic! Mr. Elliot must think them deuced clever fellows, for they have made a discovery regarding the amount of lead it takes to make an Anti-Sceptic which he had never dreamt of in his philosophy.

MOST of the chief officers of Government on the hills attended the funeral at Ootacamund, on Saturday morning, of the late Mr. W. G. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations. The pall-bearers were the Hon'ble Sir W. R. Robinson, K. C. S. I., Senior, the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B., Second Member of Council, the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, Revenue Secretary to Government, and Mr. Cockerell, Commissioner of the Neilgherries; and among the mourners were the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, Major General Walker, D. P. W., Secretary to Government, Colonel Michael, C.S.I., Military Secretary to Government, Colonel Beddome Conservator of Forests, Colonel Mullins, R. E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint D. P. W. Secretary to Government, Major Tennant, Inspector General of Jails, all district officers, numerous European gentlemen, including planters and estate agents, and many natives. The funeral service was read by the Bishop of Madras assisted by his Domestic Chaplain. This official homage to the memory of the deceased gentlemen, says the *Madras Mail*, forms the fitting termination of a career that was probably fraught with momentous consequences to future generations in the fever-stricken plains.

THE following report from the *Madras Mail*, of the sufferings of His Grace the Governor of the Madras Presidency, is quite distressing:—"There is small probability of the 'Cedars' at Ootacamund playing another season the part of a 'Stowe' to the Duke of Buckingham. The house is pretty enough, and the grounds are attractive, but the accommodation afforded is far less than is required by His Grace's household. The Duke and his three daughters are in one house; Lady Anna Gore Langton, her daughter and two sons in a second; the Private Secretary, his wife and an aide-de-camp in a third; and the Military Secretary and the other aides-de-camp in a fourth. In Madras, nearly the whole party would be under one roof. The separation necessarily entails great inconvenience and discomfort. Moreover, the houses rented by the Governor, suffer from want of water. They are on the crests of hills, and all the water has to be carried up from the lake in carts. They were found inconvenient by Lord Hobart, and it is surprising that they have been honoured again with gubernatorial tenants. The Duke's party is an unusually large one; and it remains to be seen whether His Grace will have a suitable house built for his use, in the hope of selling it to his successor; or whether, when the present discomforts are enhanced by the 'rain that raineth every day,' His Grace will come round to Lord Napier's conviction, that, after all, gubernatorial existence in the city of Madras is, on the whole, more agreeable and appropriate than it is on the Neilgherries. Six weeks hence the Governor will leave the Neilgherries and proceed on a tour; he will probably be accompanied by Lady Anna Gore Langton, but not by any of his daughters. It is pleasing to hear that His Grace's good-tempered, and straightforward ways, have made him very popular on the hills. He is remarkably active in his habits, and shows a laudable anxiety to obtain first-hand conceptions of men and things. And he has the good fortune to be associated with a Commander-in-Chief, who is said to be modest, generous, and thorough."

THE subject of "Our Dogs" is at present a source of irritation throughout Bombay, the general belief appearing to be that the Commissioner of Police has been ordered by the Bombay Government not only to put down Sweeps but to exterminate all members of the canine race. There can be little doubt that the destruction of pariahs which lie about the streets and live in a way calculated to bring on hydrophobia in the hot weather is an excellent measure, and one which should be vigorously carried out in every Indian city. Considering the severity of the recent hot weather we have been having in Bombay, it is impossible to say how many wretched dogs would have gone mad if the police had not made a vigorous raid among them with poisoned baits. Some of the inhabitants seem to doubt whether the Commissioner of Police has legal power to organise a poison crusade against the stray dogs of Bombay; but under the Police Act he has such extensive powers in the matter that he may, after issuing a notice, order the destruction of every dog seen unguarded in the public thoroughfares. We have been informed that the Commissioner of Police, instead of ordering the indiscriminate massacre of the innocents which has been attributed to him, has issued strict orders that no dog is to be poisoned unless it is collarless and bears the stamp of being a "pie" with no fixed place of abode. In order that these instructions may be carried out with as little danger as possible to valuable dogs, native policemen are not allowed to administer any dog-poison, that work being entrusted only to experienced European Superintendents. Notwithstanding all this, we sympathise with those who have lost good dogs, and we think that the Commissioner of Police should be authorised to compensate such losers. There can be no doubt that despite the precautions taken by those who have been deputed to administer the dog poison, many good dogs have been destroyed, and seeing that the police raid against dogs is intended to be for the general weal, there is no reason why those dog-owners who fall victims to the faults of the process should not receive compensation.

THE *Englishman* a few days ago made some remarks on the P. and O. Company which we published, and on Saturday last our contemporary renews his observations, from which we cull the following:—"We return to the subject of the P. & O. Company. We promised when considering a day or two ago, the present position and prospects of the Company, to point out the evil consequences which are likely to follow the measures taken by the directors in order to reduce expenditure. We characterized these measures as unwise, and as calculated to lower the position of the Company in the eyes as well of its servants as of that portion of the travelling public which has hitherto used the P. and O. steamers. We repeat our strong opinion that the directors have begun at the wrong end in their financial reforms. Believing, as we have said we do, that much of the popularity which the Company has so long enjoyed is due to the high character borne by its officers, it seems to us that no greater mistake could have been made than the summary reduction of the officers' salaries. The directors have stated that the officers of the Company have loyally submitted to these deductions, which are, as we have said, in some instances very heavy; but we cannot suppose that the directors really belive they will get the same class of men as the public has become accustomed to at a very much lower rate of pay, or that the men they already have will remain in their service. That the shareholders should consent to a policy so shortsighted and detrimental to their interests, seems to us marvellous, even looking at the matter from the lowest point of view. Whether it is fair to summarily reduce the salaries of old and tried servants, is a question into which it is scarcely our province to enter. We only know that such a course is unusual, and that no surer way could be devised to destroy the loyalty and *esprit de corps* which are such important elements of strength in a large service such as the P. and O. There can be but one result of such a measure, if it is persevered in; the Company will lose its best officers, who will be replaced by a class of men in all respects inferior to those to whom the public has become accustomed. A similar result is already rapidly taking place in a lower branch of the service—the stewards' department."

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all eighteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

FRAUD.—Ruckmee, woman, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for having in her possession, without any satisfactory excuse, a false measure of capacity, she being a retail dealer in milk, charged at the instance of Bomonjee Jamsetjee.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Luxmon Tookaram, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 6, from the person of an old woman, named Gunga.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,326. Of these 753 were new admissions, consisting of 301 Hindoos, 312 Mussulmans, 118 Parsees, 21 Christians, and one of other caste; daily average attendance being 75·03.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A Parsee, named Rustomjee Eduljee, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Deputy Superintendent Goulden, with illicitly selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Ismail Abdool Guffoor, on Saturday last accidentally fell off a wooden crane, a height of about twenty-five feet, at the Prince's Dock now in course of construction and sustained some serious injuries about his face and head. He was removed at once to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 260 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 51 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 179 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 25 by Military Courts-Martial, and 4 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 216 were natives and the remaining 44 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 344 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 296 prisoners including 12 women, of whom 57 were non-labour prisoners and 239 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 48 prisoners, including 3 women. Of these latter 24 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 24 from the Small Causes Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Old Cazee Street on view of the body of Jaffer Curreem. Deceased was about 25 years of age and had on Saturday last accidentally fallen off a scaffolding on to the ground, a height of about twenty-five feet, whereby he fractured his skull, causing almost an instantaneous death. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by accidentally falling off a scaffolding."

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—A Hindoo, named Heemutram Rugoonath, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having in his possession a greater quantity than a quarter Surat seer of opium contrary to the provision of clause 4, section 10, of Regulation 21 of 1827. The prisoner was arrested on the day previous by Dowlut Shamjee, police constable 717, at the Crawford Market on the day previous with 35 tolas of opium in his possession. The case was postponed for hearing to this day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As on and after the 15th instant the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train will leave Bombay at 6-30 A. M. (Bombay time), the following alteration in the hour of closing of mails will take place from that date:—For all post towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Gujerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar and Cutch, the latest hour for posting at the General Post Office for ordinary letters and papers is 4-30 A. M. and for registered letters and parcels 4 P. M. of previous day. At branch post offices the latest hour for posting is 5-30 P.M. of previous day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Boree Bunder on Sunday on view of the body of a Mahomedan boy, named Abdoola Ali Sona, aged 11 years. The deceased it appears while in company with other cooly boys were cleaning out the bilge of the steamship Patna on the afternoon previous, suddenly became insensible, and being brought on the deck of that ship, he expired. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by asphyxia from mephitic gases inhaled by him whilst cleaning the bilge of the steamship Patna.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.—A correspondent in Ahmedabad writes:—Cotton is still passing through for Bombay but the monsoons are daily expected. The heat is simply unbearable; thermometer 110 and 112. There are nearly 400 prisoners in the city jail and about 500 in the Dhooliakote Jail. A new style of matting is being introduced in the latter jail by the Superintendent. It is manufactured of hemp, very strongly wove together, on the same principle as the coir matting but supposed to be more durable; in appearance it is certainly much better. The Saburmuthy iron bridge is being pushed forward by Government and new shops and buildings are fast making their appearance in the vacant space the floods left. Cholera is still very bad here.

THE MUTINOUS OUTRAGE ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP JOHN CLARK.—The two seamen, Francis Brown and Thomas McMahon, of the ship John Clark, were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the former with assaulting Mr. James Russel, the chief officer of that ship and the latter with assaulting Mr. John J. Doud, the second officer of the said ship John Clark. The case was not gone into but remanded to the 16th instant. In the meantime the Public Prosecutor was to be consulted in reference to the man Allick O'Connel who was shot through the left arm by Captain Pendleton, the master of the ship John Clark, during the affray on board that vessel on Saturday last.

In reference to our report of this case yesterday we are informed by the American Consul that the men of the John Clark had not frequently complained to him; but that with one exception, of a trivial nature, no complaint had been made to him.

SUIT AGAINST A "NAIQUIN."—At the High Court yesterday, a case was called on before Sir Charles Sargent which, had it proceeded to trial, might have afforded considerable amusement to those who heard it, as well as an insight into the inner life of some of the wealthy Hindoos of the city. The defendant was Tannee Naiquin, a singing and dancing girl; and the plaintiff was Purmanundas Jeewandas, a wealthy and fashionable young Hindoo who, probably struck with the charms of the fair but frail enchantress, had advanced her a sum of Rs. 2,000, the repayment of which, it is alleged was not to be enforced if she amused him with singing and dancing on certain occasions when he might apply for her services. The plaintiff, it is said, complained that the defendant did not perform her part of the contract; and he therefore sued her to recover the amount of the advance. Tannee, however, proved more than a match for him. She summoned his wife and mother as witnesses on her behalf, probably believing that respectable women as they were, they would not face the ordeal of an examination in a court of justice, and that she would then be requested to compromise the suit upon her own terms. Be that as it may, the result has been that on the suit being called on yesterday, neither party appeared, and it was accordingly struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Davies, William Swords, James Stuart, George Brown, Michael Emmett, James Vaughan, Joe Bennett, and William Harvey, seamen, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the ship Persia, of which they are articled seamen. The defendants one and all pleaded guilty to the charge on the grounds that the ship was unseaworthy. The captain of that vessel intimated to His Worship that his ship was almost ready for sea and by the men refusing duty has put the captain to much inconvenience, and also that the ship has passed inspection after the recent repairs to her and is perfectly seaworthy, that the two men William Swords and Michael Emmett are the two men who cause the others to refuse duty, and that if they were removed from the ship it is probable that the others will not refuse to go on board. The Magistrate considering the circumstance of the case sentenced William Swords and Michael Emmett to two weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction, and ordered that the other defendants be taken on board their ship.—Charles Edwards and four other seamen of the ship Maitland were yesterday sentenced each to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by the same Magistrate, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

THE "GUZERAT MITRA" PATS MR. NANA MOROJEE ON THE HEAD.—An instructive case was heard on Tuesday last before a magistrate in Bombay. The magistrate is a Hindoo, whose name is well-known to our people, because it was at first in Surat that he served the Government; and subsequently he has won the favour of the ruling authorities by attention to his duties. This Hindoo magistrate is not a fluent speaker of English; he speaks slowly, but speaks to the point. He is a thin man, and his appearance is not good. When he has occasion to make a remark, or to rebuke a witness, he does so calmly from the magisterial bench. There is in his colloquial language some sense but not vigour; from hearing the first words of his sentence you could tell beforehand what the magistrate was going to say. Yet what is then the secret of his success, for nobody will dispute when we say, and we have the authority of a great man for saying it, that he has been as successful on the bench as any English Magistrate has been whom we have known or heard of in our time. The truth seems to be this, or the cause of his success seems to us to be this—and we hope that some of our readers will take a lesson from the statement which we are going to make—that he does nothing else besides the work of a magistrate, that all day he thinks wholly of his work and nothing else, that he gives a most careful study to every case that comes for hearing before him, and he attends so closely to every thing which is said by counsel or by witness that his attitude may be compared to that of a wicket-keeper in a fine and well-contested match at cricket. This is absolutely necessary in the case of a foreigner who has learned the English language, for as regards arguments and statements made in English attention does not, and perhaps cannot take them in as easily as it would be in the case of a man who has learned the English tongue from his cradle.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE DISTRESSED VILLAGERS OF GOLWOOD.

WE have received Rs. 5 from "Charity Abroad," from M. N. B. Rs. 10 and Rs. 10 from Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Esq. on behalf of the villagers of Golwood. We learn from a correspondent that 8 deaths have occurred since the 8th instant, and that on Sunday last there were 21 cases of cholera in the Golwood village, and that the surrounding villages had also been attacked. One death had occurred at the village of Bordee, and four persons in the village of Dherwarahee had been attacked when the rest of the villagers became so alarmed that they took refuge on the hill opposite the railway station. Dr. Hewlett had not arrived at Golwood up to Sunday last, but the mamlutdar came on Sunday and soon left, apparently frightened. This is the first time since the outbreak of cholera that he has visited the village. Assistant Surgeon Dadajee Nathajee arrived in Golwood on the morning of the 7th instant, and from morning until night has been going from house to house with his cholera mixture bottle under his arms, trying his best to induce the villagers to take his medicine. Some of them have no faith in medicine and cleared out. He has insisted on the mamlutdar erecting a temporary pendal outside the village for the sick, as he cannot attend all the sick at one time whilst they are scattered over the village. On the morning of the 5th the wife of the mission medical attendant died of cholera and he left with the remaining members of his family on the 7th for Poona, closing up his dispensary, evidently frightened. He intends returning after cholera has disappeared.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

The Advocate General, in continuing his address to the Court on behalf of the defendants, read the correspondence which had passed between the plaintiff, the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and the Port Trustees. Referring to the offer of the plaintiff for the purchase of the steamer at Rs. 18,000, the learned counsel said it was ridiculous, or as it was put in the correspondence, preposterously small. Mr. Fraser, when in the witness-box, had the audacity to value the steamer at about that amount without knowing the tonnage, the size of the steamer, the exact quantity of iron in her, &c.; and he had finally to admit that he made the estimate by guess. Reviewing the circumstances under which a compromise of Rs. 2,000, then of Rs. 1,000 and then an offer of arbitration were refused by Mr. Shepherd, could it be said, asked the learned counsel that the Trustees, desirous as they were to avoid going to law, adopted any but the best course? It was the wisest course for them to take if they wished, as they did, to avoid the risk, the trouble, and the expense of a law suit. But there was at the same time a duty before them to discharge. Mr. Shepherd, as a contractor, would apply to enter into other contracts with the Trustees, which the eminently unsatisfactory result of the last contract showed to them was most undesirable to enter into. The Trustees had also a duty to perform in guarding their successors from entering into contracts with Mr. Shepherd in future; and what other course could they adopt with that object but that of recording their opinion for their own and their successors' guidance? A private merchant, who was unjustly dealt with by another merchant, had every right to record his opinion for the information and guidance of himself and his partners in future. Was there any reason or justice to prevent him from recording such an opinion? Were he and his partners to go on suffering from dealings with a man, who had unfairly dealt with him in one transaction? Certainly not; no merchant of common sense would hesitate for a moment as to the course to be taken by him. In the same way of reasoning, the learned advocate said the Trustees were fully justified in passing the resolution regarding Mr. Shepherd for the guidance of themselves and their successors. The learned counsel then contended that Mr Shepherd was bound to make over the steamer to the Trustees in the same good condition in which he received it. Had he done so? The two accidents to the steamer the first of which occurred seven days after he took charge of the steamer, showed that proper care and skill had not been employed in running her. It was a fact that Mr. Shepherd had concealed from the Trustees and from the Court the occurrence of the third accident; and it was only in Court, in the cross-examination of a witness, that the important fact was elicited. Mr. Marriott commented upon the evidence of Mr. Hammett and other witnesses bearing upon the accidents; and explaining what, in his opinion, were the causes of those accidents, argued that the plaintiff had not used reasonable care and skill in the running of the steamer while she was under his charge. With reference to the second accident, the learned counsel said Mahomed Cassum was the engineer in charge when this accident occurred on the 4th November. He did not seem to be trusted by Fraser and Miller, for their man, Mr. Hammett, specially instructed him not to tighten the bolts. Mr. Hammett thought wooden liners were objectionable; but he was contradicted by Mr. Macdonald, plaintiff's own witness, who said that brass liners were seldom used, and that wooden liners were in more general use. Mahomed Cassum said he did not tighten the bolts, because he was expressly told not to do so. Then, what was the cause of the accident? It might be the machinery was overheated. Therefore, said the learned counsel, the conclusion to which he asked the Court to come was that the second accident, like the first, was due to negligence, in not properly lubricating the machinery, &c. The defendants were at considerable disadvantage; the steamer was in charge of the plaintiff's men, and defendants had to do the best they could in order to ascertain, out of the mouths of men who were not friendly to them, the cause of each accident, which was negligence in managing the machinery. Then Mr. Hammett had the audacity to tell the Court that the damages to the eccentric, the piston rod, &c., were the result of ordinary wear and tear; and such was the style of evidence upon which the Court was expected to rely as the evidence of experts, which it was not. As an instance of the trustworthiness of Mr. Hammett's estimate, the learned counsel mentioned that Mr. Hammett told them the price of iron was Rs. 10 or Rs. 11, while his master, Mr. Fraser, said it was Rs. 20 or Rs. 22. The learned counsel commented at length upon Fraser and Miller's estimates for the repairs to the steamer, remarking that they were of no substantial value, for they were mere patches. Then as to Mr. Macdonald's evidence, Mr. Marriott said he seemed to have some very eccentric notions of the repairs about which he was questioned. He seemed unable to stand erect, and to whatever cause that might be due, he seemed at any rate to be in an uneasy position while in the witness-box; and the learned counsel contended his estimates were unreliable. Adverting to the estimate again, the advocate said it was an estimate got up for Mr. Shepherd's own purpose, that it did not provide for first-class work, and that it was meant only for a species of patchwork, and not such substantial repairs as the defendants were by the terms of the contract entitled to. The plaintiff had failed to satisfy the Court that Rs. 520 were sufficient to put the Dromedary in the sound good condition in which she was when he took charge of her. The learned counsel would put the case much higher: he would show that the damage was caused by negligence; that the plaintiff did not put proper men in charge of the steamer; and that the repairs actually cost the defendants considerably more than the estimate of Fraser and Miller. As to the plaintiff's allegation that the defendants had acted dishonestly and maliciously, it was remarked that there was not an iota of evidence in support of the statement. On the contrary, the learned counsel said he had reason to complain of the plaintiff, who himself appeared to be very thin-skinned, having made statements in his plaint which he was unable to support, statements which reflected upon the conduct and good faith of highly honourable gentlemen in the position of Trustees of the port. Upon the evidence adduced, and that which would be called for the defendants, the learned counsel said he would unhesitatingly ask for a finding in favour of his clients upon the sixth issue, independently of the questions of libel or no libel and of privilege. On the latter point of privilege, Mr. Marriott (reading from a report of His Lordship's judgment on the injunction motion) reminded his Lordship that he had already ruled that the passing of the resolution was *intra vires* of the Trustees. Then the recording of it was no libel, because it was not intended for the outside world or for third parties. Then again, the Trustees did not lay down a hard and fast rule; they simply expressed an opinion, for the guidance of themselves and their successors that they would avoid—they don't say absolutely—having any further transactions with the plaintiff.

The Advocate General said he had finished his remarks upon the evidence, except as to damages, and he had to address the Court on the law, but even before he finished his address, he would ask that the evidence of Mr. George Ormiston, a witness for the defendants, who was in very weak health and was going home by next Friday's mail steamer, be taken by the Court.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th instant:—

Read Government Resolution No. 791, dated 29th May, granting permission to the Deputy Conservator's Department to obtain stores from the Dockyard at the rates charged to Her Majesty's vessels.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Submitted Government Resolution, dated 5th February, forwarding for report by the Trustees copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State dated 18th November on the expediency of substituting mineral for vegetable oil in lighthouses.

Report by Chief Engineer on the subject, dated 9th May, is as follows:—

Bombay Port Trust
Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th May 1876.
No. 908—12.

To the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

SIR,—As requested in your No. 406, dated 18th February 1876, I beg to submit the following remarks on the proposal to adopt mineral oils as the illuminant in Indian lighthouses.

2. When I was at home last year I learned that the Trinity House, and the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses had, after some years of discussion and experiment, decided on adopting paraffine for their land lights, instead of colza which had been in use for many years previously.

3. When the proposal was first entertained it was claimed that paraffine gave a more brilliant light and was more economical, but the experiments which followed have resulted in raising lamps for burning colza to the same power as paraffine with an equal consumption; and so far as first-order lights are concerned, left economy as the sole advantage paraffine has over colza, against which is the danger of explosion which is only averted by great care in the manufacture and incessant vigilance on the part of the lighthouse authorities, to see that the article is equal to their specifications.

4. There is an acknowleged superiority in paraffine as an illuminant with single argands and 2 wick burners, but it is not great.

5. It appears, however, that owing to the increased demand for paraffine, and probably also the expense of manufacturing the quality insisted on coupled with the lessened demand for colza, that the prices of both have more nearly approximated than they did some years ago, and it seems to me very questionable, whether the little economy left is not dearly purchased at the risk of explosion which is run.

6. To give the same margin of safety in this country as in England, the flashing point would certainly require to be raised; how much I have no means of knowing but it must be considerable. Mr. Chambers, Superintendent of the Colaba Observatory, informs me that the maximum temperature of the sun on a black bulb thermometer at Greenwich in a year taken at haphazard was 108°, whereas at the Colaba Observatory last year it was 147°.

7. I see from the Common's Papers on the subject that it is alleged an explosion took place in a lighthouse at Sunderland, and another in a lighthouse in France. I happen to know of two myself, the effect of which I saw in the lighthouses which have been established for the last 2 or 3 years by the Rana at Porebunder in Kattywar, and by the Rao of Cutch at Mandavie, while on an excursion to these places last month. They are both small 3rd order lenticular apparatuses with 2 wick burners, and are shown from towers on the bastions of the city walls. At Mandavie the explosion occurred about 2 a. m. last October; 2 of the lower prisms were broken, the lamp was burst and all the lantern panes cracked so badly that they had to be renewed. At Porebunder the explosion occurred about the same hour of the morning last January, and the effect was still more disastrous, one prism was entirely smashed and all the others so cracked and chipped as to be quite useless for transmitting light, the lenses were cracked, the lamp burst and 3 of the lantern panes cracked. In both cases the fire was extinguished by throwing sand on the flames. No one was near the lights at the moment of explosion, in fact the Mandavie man was stated to have been drunk at the time and both he and his two wives were sound asleep at the base of the tower. I did not learn that the Porebunder keeper had been either asleep or drunk, but it is rather difficult to elicit the truth about such matters.

The oil used in both places was kerosine bought in the market here; at Mandavie they continue to use it, but at Porebunder they gave it up and now use cocoanut oil. I have advised the Cutch Durbar to do the same.

8. The oil we use at the Prongs, Kennery and the Dolphin Lighthouses, and in the outer and inner lightships of this port is cocoanut oil; I am not at all sure that it is the best illuminant we could have; Ure's Dict. (V. III, p. 490) shows that cocoanut oil stands lowest as an illuminant of 4 oils stated, but to determine this point I would suggest that experiments be made to compare colza with cocoanut, castor and others of the country oils. The comparison should be made with 4 wick burners and single argand against the standard candle. If Government approve of this I would recommend it to be undertaken by I. B. Lyon, Esq., F. C. S., Chemical Analyser to Government at the Grant College, and I shall be glad to co-operate and give all assistance in my power. The expense would not be much and I think the result might be valuable and would certainly be useful. I bought some colza here, but it was adulterated with kerosine, and therefore I recommend that a few gallons be had of Messrs. Pinchin Johnson and Co., London, who, I believe, are contractors to the Trinity House for the supply of this oil.

9. With respect to economy, I may state that cocoanut oil costs us from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per maund of 28lbs. which on an average is Re 1-4 per gallon. Young's paraffine cost in England £ 0-1-6 per gallon at the time the change was decided on, which equals Re. 0 14 0; add 4 as. for freight and tin's make Rs. 1-2. Paraffine has since risen and the extra refinement to make it tolerably safe in India would probably cause the economical advantage to vanish altogether. Our consumption is about 3,500 gallons a year.

10. The conclusion I come to is that it is not worth while to pursue the investigation as regards mineral oils but that it is as regards others.—I am, &c.

(Sd.) THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Chief Engineer, viz., that it is not advisable to use mineral oil because of the danger, and that experiments should be made with the different kinds of vegetable oils; and a copy of the Chief Engineer's report should be sent to Government.

Read opinion by Acting Advocate General, dated 3rd May, to the effect that the Trustees' property at Worlee foreshore extends to the line of medium high water mark, *i. e.*, the line between high water springs and high water neaps, and that it from time to time varies as the medium tide line shifts.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd March, stating that he had had a meeting with the landowners along Worlee foreshore, and that while they admitted the advantage of taking measures to prevent their land from being encroached upon by the sea, they stated they were too poor to undertake the work.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 6th May, giving his opinion on the matter.

The Land Committee recommend that Mr. Cassinath Dewjee Dhurru, who raised the question as to the Trustees' rights, should be informed in terms of the Advocate General's opinion, and that the landowners in the locality should be advised to take their own measures for the protection of their property.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Land Committee is approved of.

Read letter from the Mint Master, dated 26th April, complaining of fences which have been erected close to the Mint Bombay wall and pointing out that by the Mody Bay Reclamation the Mint has lost the protection on that side which was formerly afforded by the sea wall, and he intimates that it was intended to make a roadway on the reclaimed land adjacent to the Mint.

Read memo by the Chief Engineer, dated 2nd May, stating that the fences have been removed, and forwarding a plan and estimate of the cost of making the southmost cross road on Mody Bay Estate, amounting to Rs. 14,331.

The Land Committee recommend that consideration of the subject should be postponed until the Commissariat stables now on the site are removed.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Land Committee is approved.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th February and 19th May, submitting an application from Mr. Framjee Hosunjee for a lease of 266 6/9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate for 20 years at one rupee per square yard per annum.

The Traffic Manager does not recommend that the lease be granted for such a long term, and the Land Committee recommend that Mr. Framjee remain a monthly tenant as at present.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved.

It was proposed by Mr. Hall "that the Press should be admitted to the meetings of the Trust, care being taken to give the representatives of the newspapers notice to withdraw whenever business, which in the opinion of the Chairman, it was desirable should not be made public, had to be discussed." The proposal having been put to the meeting was lost.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1876.

The Committee of the Poona Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the Poona Eighth Annual Regatta will be held on August 21st, 23rd and 25th. Subject to any alteration hereafter to be notified, if necessary, the following Races will be included in the—

PROGRAMME.

I.—FOUR-OARED RACES.

I.—CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals. Distance 1 mile.

II.—SERVICE FOURS.—Open to Members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each Crew to come under one of the following denominations:—

1.—British Military. | 2.—Indian Military.
3.—Civil Services.

For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the Winning Crew from the Fund. Entrance Rupees fifty per Boat. Distance 1 mile.

Present holders "Royal Fusilier" Crew winners of the Challenge Cup and Service Fours, 1875.

III.—LADIES' FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. The Crews to be selected by the Committee after the first day's Races. Entrance Rupees twenty-five per Boat. Distance ¾ mile for Tankards.

IV.—SCRATCH FOURS.—Usual condition as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rupees twenty per Boat. Distance ½ mile for Tankards.

II.—PAIR OARED RACES.

I.—SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rupees twenty per Boat. For Silver Cups. Distance ¾ mile.

II.—JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Challenge Fours or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas for Tankards. Entrance fifteen Rupees per Boat. Distance ½ mile.

III.—SCULLING RACES.

I.—SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rupees 10. Distance 1 mile.

II.—JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Club, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls, or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regattas. Entrance Rupees 5. Distance ½ mile. For Tankards.

PONTOON RACES, &c.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

R. B. JOYNER, Hon. Secretary, Poona Boat Club

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

THE HONORABLE SIR RICHARD GARTH, Q. C., CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

WE suspect that it must have been almost as great a surprise to Sir Richard Garth as it was to most people in this country on hearing the news, when he was offered the appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal. For though called to the Bar in 1847, and being able to write the letters Q. C. after his name, Mr. Garth had never enjoyed a very large practice or obtained distinction as a leading lawyer. Educated at Eton and Oxford, possessing independent means, known in society for his genial disposition, and "every inch a gentleman," besides having rendered some assistance to his party in political matters, all, or some of these, must have given him a claim for promotion. And men of all parties were pleased when they heard that "Dick Garth," as he was generally called, had got his promotion. Since his arrival in India he has shown himself a painstaking and hardworking Judge, and the contrast between his manner on the Bench and that of his predecessor has made him a great favourite with the Bar, though he never forgets the dignity of his position. Off the Bench he unbends, and is one of the most popular men in Calcutta Society.

BUCK.

LADY DOCTORS AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

MANY of our readers are doubtless aware that, at the present time, there are four ladies attending the classes at the Madras Medical College and the wards of the Vepery Hospital for women, in order to qualify for a medical career. One of these is a married lady and the remaining three are single. With respect to the future field of labour of these four ladies, there seems to be considerable misconception in the minds of the public and especially in that portion of it known as the gentler sex. We have heard ladies say that they would not on any account put themselves under the treatment of physicians of their own sex, because they believe that such individuals are wanting in nerve, in self-reliance, in patience, and endurance. Whether these objections are based on prejudice or not, we do not stop to enquire, suffice it to say that we believe that, in this country, there is a wide field of usefulness open to ladies who are willing to practise their profession among the Hindoo and Mahomedan women of this and other large cities. Those, who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the inner life of the better classes of Hindoos and Mahomedans, must know that members of their family occasionally suffer from maladies for which no relief can be afforded owing to the unconquerable aversion felt by them to the introduction of a European doctor into the household.

Under existing circumstances, we believe it to be undesirable that ladies should attempt to enter into competition with surgeons and physicians of the rougher sex. The longer training, the greater experience, the confidence already reposed in men doctors, will secure for them the support of the general public; and lady doctors we are pretty certain will be nowhere in the struggle for existence if they compete with the opposite sex. While believing in the utility of taking up the same field as men, we are bound to admit that a very large and hitherto unoccupied field of labour lies before lady doctors who, we hope, in a few years, to see usefully employed, either at Madras or in large Mofussil towns, in attending to the ailments of Hindoo and Mahomedan ladies, and affording relief which caste prejudices and the customs of the country have hitherto kept from their doors.

We hope we are not indulging in a vain hope when we say that a sound medical training and subsequent professional experience are likely to beget in our lady doctors, not only the requisite self-reliance, but also the nerve to undertake operations which have hitherto been conducted by men alone. We believe that ladies have great powers of endurance, although their strength, in most cases, is inferior to that of men.

Our lady readers may be interested to know that one of their own sex who rose to the high rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Army Medical Department died, some years ago, in London. This lady, it appears, had formed, in her younger days, an attachment to an Army Surgeon who died on service. After his death, under the assumed name of James Barry, she entered a school of medicine and succeeded in obtaining a degree and, subsequently, a commission in the British Army. At the Cape of Good Hope she was Surgeon to the Governor who, while admitting Dr. Barry's skill, had a wholesome fear of the doctor's temper. It is said, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that Dr. James Barry once fought a duel with a military officer. Dr. Barry's appearance was decidedly effeminate and, doubtless, this circumstance accounts for some of the unhappiness she endured while associated with youngsters who twitted their doctor about the absence of those facial adornments which usually mark a masculine face. It is difficult to enter into the state, of feeling which induced a well-born and highly educated lady to adopt a disguise and a career so unsuited to her sex. It was, perhaps, due to some unhinging of the mind, (a bee in her bonnet) consequent on her early disappointment in love. While citing this instance to show what ladies are capable of, we totally disapprove of the course adopted by some ladies of unsexing themselves. That there is a modified professional career open to earnest-minded ladies, we freely admit; and all right-minded people will be glad to see them make themselves useful to their Hindoo and Mahomedan sisters; but we are sure, we express the feeling of the public when we say, that there is no desire to see ladies entering into competion with gentlemen in a field where all the advantages are on the side of the latter.

At present, the Madras Medical College is open to any educated lady who is willing to study medicine, and she is at liberty to study for two, three or more years; but, unfortunately, no title is granted at the end of such study except it be in accordance with the regulations of the Madras University. If ladies are ambitious enough to look for medical degrees, the two following courses are open to them.

First.—Matriculate and then study for four years at the Medical College. If two examinations be passed successfully, the University will grant the title of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

Second.—Pass the F. A. test and then study for five years. If three examinations be successfully passed, the University will grant the title of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. The conditions attaching to this degree are so difficult of fulfilment that we fear, we shall never see the phenomenon of a lady bachelor. We hope, before long, to see some distinctive professional title bestowed on those ladies who may be pronounced qualified to practice medicine, after going through the prescribed course of instruction for female medical students at the local Medical College.

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PATIALA.

To the Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that Sir Henry Davies will see the necessity of immediate action in the appointment of the Patiala Regency. The longer the present provisional Government is permitted to last, the greater is the fear of political intrigue and public discontent in that unhappy State. Already some of your contemporaries are sounding the alarm, and the appearance of such letters as that of Kahri Darwesh Bar Jani Darwesh in the *Pioneer* of the 31st ultimo, ought to satisfy the Punjab Government that the appointment of a Regency ought not any longer to be postponed.

In Patiala itself, it is only natural to expect that speculation is rife as regards the future, but even in the neighbouring States, Naba and Jheend, in Simla the temporary seat of the Punjab Government, the delay in the appointment of a permanent administration for Patiala is exercising a mischievous influence. It is no longer a secret that both Jheend and Naba bear as much good will to Patiala as would suffice to cover the head of the proverbial pin, nor do they disguise their opposition to the appointment of the Khalifah, as a member of the Regency. The Khalifah on the other hand is anxious about himself; he is popular with a very large body of the subjects of the Patiala Raj, and he has drawn from the *Darwesh* a laudatory notice of himself which only stops short of an apotheosis. Whether it is judicious in the Khalifah's friends to fight his battle in the hysterical style of the *Darwesh*, it would not be very difficult to say, but it is painfully evident that between his *nidan dosts* and his *dànah doshmans*, the Prime Minister of Patiala will find ample opportunity to justify the Psalmist's objurgation not to rely for salvation in Princes, or the sons of men. It is not my intention to say one word for or against the Khalifah; the Punjab Government have by this time made up their programme, and no outside remarks can influence the past, but the delay to declare the choice of the members of the projected Regency is fraught with mischief not less to the Khalifah's friends than to his enemies.

Of the future I do not pretend to speak; what the Regency may effect will very soon cease to be a matter for speculation; its very constitution will help political prophets. There is, however, no denying the fact that the agitation which now prevails on the subject is entirely due to the actions of the Chiefs of Naba and Jheend, who, with their active adherents, are straining every nerve to keep the Khalifah out of the politcal craft, and to the efforts of that honest gentleman the worthy object of Darwesh's idolatry, to secure the seat of honour in the state craft and hold the helm. There is not a class of political intriguers in India who will more readily submit to any terms for success, than the wise men who exercise influence and authority in the native states of this Province. The Punjab Government is well aware of this fact, and it would be a great pity if the contest between these worthies is permitted to draw its slow length by the silence of the Punjab Government. His honour, in whose judgment all repose the most implicit confidence, must know that the longer the war between the Khalifah and his opponents is permitted to endure, the more difficult will be the work of reconciliation. Nobody knows better than Sir Henry Davies, that for good or for evil, the Rajas of Jheend and Naba will always hold a prominent place in the drifting phases of Patiala politics. Already much time has been lost in satisfying public curiosity on the subject of the Patiala Regency, but a new element has been added to curiosity, and the time may yet come when the delay which has associated rivalry with curiosity, will replace rivalry with political enmity. The Punjab Government should speak on the subject.

A PUNJABI.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE accidents and disappointments of human life are so many and so great that it is seldom that anything which man proposes is carried out with such unbroken success as that which has throughout accompanied the long journey of the Prince. He has returned after seven months' absence on the day and almost at the hour when he was expected, having been able to fulfil without variation almost every item of the programme with which he started, and having added a visit to Madrid. On his arrival at Portsmouth on Thursday he remarked, in reply to an address from the Corporation, that what had especially struck him in his progress through the distant possessions of the Crown was that he found everywhere the same reign of order that he was accustomed to witness at home. This is a remark which might have occurred to any traveller, but which is peculiarly appropriate when coming from the lips of the Heir to the Throne. Wherever he has trod on soil belonging to the English Crown he has found law, order, good will, and loyalty; and in these days of jealousy and disturbance it is much that this can be said. It deserves also to be noticed that not only was the Prince always punctual to his appointments, always ready to do everything he was asked to do, and always pleased with what he saw and with what was done for him, but those whose business it was to prepare for his coming, and to carry out the complicated arrangements for his journey and for his reception at the different stages of his travels, discharged their duties with uniform zeal and efficiency. His safe return to his home has been the subject of unaffected popular rejoicing, and the meeting between the Prince and the Princess has appealed with unusual force to the hearts of thousands. There is a universal impression that it was a very good thing that the Prince should go to India, a very happy thing that he has returned safe and well, and a most satisfactory thing that he has played a difficult part with marked success. He has done a piece of important business for the benefit of the nation, and the nation is naturally grateful to him for having done it well. The present is taken as an earnest of the future, and the Prince has not only been going through a most instructive preparation for the station to which, in the natural order of things, he will one day be called, but he has displayed qualities which inspire the belief that this great opportunity has not been lost on him, and that he will always be willing to do his best. He has what in his position is the immense merit of being ready to work. The Queen is one of the most industrious women in the country, and goes through business of the most varied kinds to the utmost limit that her health will permit. The business the Prince has to go through at present is necessarily of a different kind from that which occupies the attention of a reigning sovereign. But to many persons it would be even more repulsive and wearisome. It is very hard work going to one place after another, saying the right thing to men of every class, creed, and nation, having every meal turned into a banquet, and every hour bespoken. To go through this labour cheerfully and as a matter of course, and without any appearance of thinking that there is anything to bear, is a sign of many virtues of body, mind, and character. Even a thing so seemingly slight as to show himself at the Opera an hour or two after his arrival marks in the Prince a readiness to think of the wishes of others rather than his own comfort, which ought not indeed to be exaggerated into a wonderful act of virtue, but deserves recognition as a proof of the ardour with which the Prince discharges the duties which he believes are imposed on him by his birth. . . . . The painful episode of Mr. Lowe's indiscretion had at least the salutary effect of dispelling the illusion that the Queen personally had any thirst for a grander name; and the Prince's long journey, his reception at every point of his progress, and the warmth of his welcome home may be relied on, among other things, to have fortified his conviction that there is nothing greater or better on earth than to be King of England.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE was fully justified in bringing the question of the Russian advance in Central Asia before the House of Commons. There is a general consent in the conclusion that nothing can be done at present; but the attention of Parliament may properly be called from time to time to events which may probably hereafter lead to serious complications. There are two classes of alarmists on the subject; and the more reasonable of the two justifies its fears by plausible argument and respectable authority. Sir H. Havelock apprehends a collision with Russia within five years; and perhaps other adherents of the same school of Oriental politics may think the danger still more immediate. On the other side are timid and sensitive optimists who fear that Russia, though otherwise harmless, may be irretrievably offended by the expression in or out of Parliament of any suspicion on the part of England of ambitious designs. The most unambitious of Governments, though it is incapable of cherishing designs of territorial aggrandizement, may perhaps invade India in resentment of an unjust suspicion. The *Times* especially deprecates with nervous anxiety any mention in speech or writing of precautions against the Russian advance towards the frontiers of India. It might be supposed, from the flurried warnings against indiscreet apprehension, that the policy of Russia towards Kashgar, Afghanistan, or Persia would be altered to punish Mr. Baillie Cochrane for his interference. The Russian journals are not restrained by the scruples which are urged on the attention of the House of Commons. Official and non-official writers vie with each other in taunts and menaces towards the Power against which, according to their representations, every movement in Central Asia is designed. The Russian Government has repeatedly acknowledged the propriety of the vigilant observation which has been suggested by recent conquests. Three or four years ago Prince Gortschakoff concurred with Lord Granville in the definition of a boundary which was to separate the respective dependencies of Russia and England. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Disraeli can have stated that the project of a neutral zone between the Empires had never been entertained. He probably repudiated the phrase without intending to deny the fact which it expressed. Lord Clarendon and his immediate successor had always spoken of intermediate territory as a neutral zone. If the alarmists who are frightened at a hint of alarm are justified in their dread of discussion, statesmen in England and India who have watched Russian policy for many years must have been systematically and unanimously in the wrong.

It would be both unreasonable and useless to blame the Russians for their successive annexations of Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand. In some cases the Government has declared beforehand, probably in good faith, that the success of an expedition against turbulent barbarians would not result in the permanent occupation of their territory. If there had been occasion to give diplomatic utterance to the intentions of Indian Viceroys and the Ministers from whom they received

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instructions, guarantees for the independence of many States which have ultimately been absorbed might probably remain on record. After the Afghan war it was not intended to annex Scinde; and in the first Sikh war the conquest of the Punjab was not foreseen. The Emperor of Russia has more than once condescended to state to English diplomatists that his generals in Central Asia habitually exceed their instructions. It has not appeared that their unauthorized aggressions have been punished, nor is it certain that they have ever deserved censure. The Governor-General of Russian Turkestan has often found that the only effective mode of maintaining order in an adjacent country is to seize and administer the Government. The tribes which he has from time to time punished and subdued are predatory, cruel, and untrustworthy. Any settled Government must in those regions be a great improvement on a state of society which is perhaps the worst existing in the world. Under Russian dominion increased prosperity will follow the compulsory establishment of peace and order. Some parts of Central Asia were once comparatively civilized, and, under Russian administration, they may possibbly flourish again. A Russian General, whatever may be his faults, is a juster and more honest ruler than a Khan of Khiva or Khokand. He might perhaps not compare so favourably with the remarkable chief who has formed a kingdom for himself in Eastern Turkestan. Mr. Forsyth may have been justified in the assertion that, if the dominions of Yakoob Bey were conquered by Russia, it would not be the business of England to interfere; but it was perhaps unnecessary to forebode an event which, though it may be inevitable, cannot be contemplated with satisfaction. Mr. Disraeli's impression that Mr. Forsyth had anticipated the conquest of Kashgar with pleasure was not unnatural.

The absence of moral disapprobation is compatible with an entire want of active sympathy. As long as Russia is sufficiently employed in reducing Central Asia to subjection, there is little fear of interference with India. The most injurious among the immediate consequences of the extension of Russian dominion is the exclusion of English commerce from regions to which it might otherwise penetrate; but it is impracticable to fight for the retention of markets which indeed are not extraordinarily valuable. When Central Asia is finally subdued and pacified Russian generals will hope for more attractive and profitable occupation. A share in the possession of India will appear to them a natural reward for their labours, unless indeed Western China should seem to offer an easier prey. All military authorities agree in the opinion that, for the present, India could not be invaded from the North with any prospect of success. On the North-East the passes which were traversed by the mission to Kashgar would not admit of the passage of an army. In the defiles of Afghanistan it is hoped that the natives would aid the defence, and probably the most formidable line of advance would be from the West. It is evident that the enemy would be encountered to the greatest advantage at a distance from his resources and in the neighbourhood of India. The exact line of defence to be selected must be determined on purely military considerations. Sir George Campbell, and others who think the danger of invasion remote, nevertheless expect that it may occur at some future time. There are many reasons for not guarding against it prematurely. It is not desirable to take an active part in the domestic politics or intrigues of Afghanistan, or to guarantee the existence of any ruler or dynasty. Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo prudently contented themselves with the establishment of friendly relations with the reigning chief, being well aware that his death may probably cause a war of succession.

Mr. Disraeli retrieved as far as possible the credit for prudence which he had risked by an idle phrase of rhetoric in the debate on the Royal Titles Bill. It is impossible to collect from his later expressions whether he concurs with Sir G. Campbell or with Sir Henry Rawlinson. In diplomatic interviews with Russian Ambassadors he may possibly be more explicit. A free country with a Parliament and press absolutely unrestrained has the disadvantage of being overheard when it engages in discussions on foreign affairs. A responsible Minister has no business to think aloud, and Foreign Secretaries can seldom be accused of forgetting the reserve belonging to their office. Russian politicians sometimes commit the grave mistake of attending to colourless official generalities rather than to the utterances of national feeling. Those among them who care to understand English public opinion have ample means of knowing the determination of the country to maintain its power in India by more efficacious methods than the invention of newfangled titles. It is for the purpose of reminding those whom it may concern of the resolution of England that conversations such as that which was commenced by Mr. Bailie Cochrane are occasionally useful. It is difficult to believe that Sir G. Campbell can have seriously inferred from Mr. Disraeli's random phrases that the Indian Government was about to enter on an ambitious or aggressive policy. Of all orators in high political position, Mr. Disraeli is the least liable to literal interpretation of words which are seldom carefully considered. The same purpose which was served by Peel's elaborate circumlocution is attained by Mr. Disraeli's simpler method of saying anything which may at the moment seem to promote his immediate object. His defiance of Russia meant as little as his celebrated declamation about those Straits of Malacca which have never troubled his repose before or since the time when they were suddenly appropriated to the purposes of the general election. A careless speaker is not necessarily a thoughtless or improvident statesman. Sir G. Campbell's suspicions of a change of policy seem to have been strengthened by the selection of Sir Lewis Pelly to accompany the new Viceroy to Simla. No Indian official is better acquainted with the politics of the tribes and nations between the Indian frontier and the Red Sea; but Sir Lewis Pelly is at present engaged in administering the affairs of Rajpootana, and it has not been announced that he is likely to resign his post. There is no occasion to be immediately frightened by Russian policy, and there is still less reason for being frightened at last week's debate.

AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

(Times.)

In the time in which we live is eminently practical, and the mechanical appliances of civilization seem to involve a certain monotony in the lives of men, as contrasted with those of a ruder age, there are even in these degenerate days those who know how to extract from them the elements of adventure and excitement which specially pertain to them; and to invest 19th century life with a romance peculiarly its own. One such has just passed away from among us. There are many in all parts of the world who, when they read, in our obituary column of the 12th, the death in the Albany of Captain Charles Stewart Forbes, R.N., will recall with a sigh the daring and reckless seaman, the warm-hearted and generous friend, and cheery companion, whose eventful career has just closed. Few men have lived so much in so few years, or seen and done more with so little noise.

The first years of young Forbes' service were passed as a midshipman in the North Star, with Sir Everard Home, on the Australian station; the Crimean War found him in command of a gunboat in the Baltic; and on the breaking out of hostilities in China, he proceeded to the scene of operations as Lieutenant commanding the Algerine. Throughout the war Lieutenant Forbes never lost a chance of distinguishing himself, and the Algerine soon became celebrated for her success in "pirate pigeons." Returning home just as Garibaldi landed in Sicily, Forbes hurried out and was the only Englishman who participated in the first action outside Palermo. Conspicuous from the beginning to the end of the campaign, in his blue flannel suit, and always in the hottest of the fire, he soon attracted the notice, and ultimately the friendship of Garibaldi, finally reconnoitring Naples in a carriage in advance of the General, and receiving a triumphant welcome intended for the latter, which enabled him to report on his return that the Royal troops had evacuated the city. On his return to England Forbes published an account of the campaign which is probably the most authentic record of it which exists. The success of this book tempted him to new scenes of travel, and he not long after made a most interesting exploration in Iceland, giving us the result of his experience there in a graphic and interesting form. On receiving his promotion he went out to the River Plate as Commander of the Curlew, and completed his term of service in those always stirring regions, just in time to accept the command, under Captain Sherard Osborn, of one of the vessels of the expedition which was being fitted out for the Emperor of China. Taking his vessel along the West Coast of Africa, and touching at several ports on his way, he arrived at his destination to find the project of a Chinese Imperial Fleet, commanded by British officers, abandoned, and returned to England the bearer of despatches from Captain Osborn to the English Government. On his arrival in England, Forbes found his love of adventure almost immediately gratified by the command which he obtained, without difficulty, of a blockade runner, for the American War was then at its height, and he soon distinguished himself in his new vocation. His system of evading the enemy required that combination of skill, coolness, and courage which the habits of his life were so eminently calculated to develope. Steering his ship with his own hands, he ran into port on the darkest nights on the bearing which he had taken during the day when first sighting land, and when the small vessel which he commanded was too far out to be visible to the blockading squadron. The close of the war found him in the harbour of Galveston, and unable to extricate his ship, he left her, to join the fortunes of the ill-fated Maximilian in Mexico. Of his hairbreadth escapes and the varied perils he encountered during his blockade running and Mexican experiences, we have, unfortunately, no published record. After a severe attack of yellow fever in one of the West India Islands, where he narrowly escaped premature burial, returned to England in shattered health. Scarcely, however, allowing himself time to recruit the year 1865 saw Captain Forbes once more on the way to the East. On this occasion his visit was in the first instance to Saigon for the purpose of obtaining from the French Government in Cochin China a telegraph concession, and thence he proceeded to Japan in order to negotiate a loan with the Government of that country. He failed in this, but established such relations as enabled him to return to England in the capacity of Agent for the Chinese and Japanese, for the purchase of arms and vessels of war. Before leaving Japan he made a most interesting exploration of the then almost unknown island of Yesso, the results of which he embodied in a paper for the Royal Geographical Society. He now for a short time devoted himself to mercantile pursuits connected with this agency in London, but was once more tempted out to China by the offer from the Imperial Government of the appointment of Marine Commissioner and Inspector of Chinese Lighthouses. This novel and interesting position he held for about two years, when he again returned to England; this time by way of California. He was so much struck with the resources of that rapidly developing portion of the Western Hemisphere that he determined to extend his financial operations—which had now become considerable—in that direction. His usual shrewdness and good luck did not desert him in this new field of enterprise, and as the result of two expeditions to the mineral regions of Nevada he drew as a prize a share of the Comstock Mine, and about a year ago returned to his own country in possession of a very large fortune. Unhappily it came too late. A typhus fever, during which he remained for 17 days delirious in San Francisco, shattered a constitution which much exposure to bad climates had undermined, and thus prematurely terminated a life of incident and adventure of which we have been only able to give a brief sketch, at the comparatively early age of 47.

Few men were more universally liked or more widely known. Without a decided literary faculty, Captain Forbes lived much in the world of letters; but whether he was campaigning by land or by sea, or engaged in some commercial speculation, exploring an unknown country, buying a mine, or writing a book, building men-of-war, or inspecting Chinese lighthouses his coolness, courage, and shrewd common sense invariably secured success, while his kindly and genial qualities, and the originality which characterized all his acts obtained for him a notoriety and popularity peculiarly his own. Had he lived in a more exciting period of the world's history he would have made himself a great name. As it is, his death has caused a gap in a very wide and varied circle of society, and many men the most dissimilar in race, religion, and position will sigh when they hear that Charles Forbes is dead.

ON LYING.

(Vanity Fair.)

ENGLISHMEN are given to boast of their truthfulness, and by an English gentleman an assertion that he has told a lie is looked on as one of the grossest insults imaginable. Practically, however, there is in this country a very great deal of lying. It is inevitable that such should be the case, for Society is incompatible with which stern moralists term strict veracity. Not only therefore is the standard of truth among ordinary people low, but even the mild code tacitly adopted is frequently violated. A divine or philosopher would probably say that truth must be complete and without any alloy—*i. e.*, that man is bound to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Let us consider what would be the result of adherence to such a maxim. Bacon says "Truth is naked and open-day light, that does not show the masques, and mummeries, and triumphs of the world half so stately and daintily as candle-lights. . . . A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt that if there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves?" The author of "Lacon" remarks, "But let us for a moment figure to ourselves a state of things where truth should be the sole principle of all our thoughts, words, and actions. Constituted as men are at present, could any civilised society keep itself together under such circumstances for one single year? Would not eternal truth become as insupportable to our imperfect mind as eternal day to our imperfect vision? Gracious heaven, what a scene would the above supposition produce upon earth! What recriminations, what *eclaircissements*, what animosities, what exacerbation! What a pulling of caps by the one sex and of triggers by the other!"

Before proceeding any further, let us consider what truth is, or rather what it is not. There are two sorts of lies. A man is stamped as a liar if either he says he will do a thing, and doeth it not, or makes a statement which he knows is not justified by the facts of the case. As to the first. A man sometimes has no intention of keeping his word. He is undoubtedly a liar. His deliberate intention is to deceive, and though his motives may be pure, his conduct is generally open to reprehension. We use qualified terms in speaking of such conduct, for there is no rule even in morals without an exception, and we can imagine cases in which to give a promise which the giver never means to be fulfilled may be occasionally justifiable, nay even praiseworthy. A husband is about to start on a long and dangerous journey. His wife is delicate, and dreads for her the grief of parting. To space her anguish he declares that he will probably return within six months, though he knows for certain that his absence will last at least twelve. With the same motive he steals from her side at dawn while she is still asleep, and sets off without a formal farewell. He may make a mistake; present consolation may be more than counterbalanced by subsequent disappointment, and it might have been a painful satisfaction to the poor woman to have seen her husband off. Still his object was to spare her emotions, which, in his opinion, would have severely injured her health. The moralist who should condemn such a pious fraud must be uncharitable indeed. Again, a sick person, whose recovery depends upon the absence of all excitement for a few hours, makes some request which it is impossible to gratify. Is it wrong to promise solemnly that what is wanted shall be done? We think not.

If a man asserts that he will do a certain thing, at the moment intending to keep his word, but eventually does it not—nay, does something quite different—he is called by honest, *i. e.*, rude people, a liar. It is, however, very unjust to apply the epithet without hearing what the accused person has to say. It is quite possible that the circumstances under which the promise was made may have been replaced, or have *seemed* to be replaced, by others; or the apparent offender may, on reflection, have become convinced that his first views were erroneous, and that it would be wrong to act on them. In such a case he will let himself off easy by saying to his conscience either that it is less wrong to keep than to fulfil a promise which ought never to have been made, or that it was not quite a promise, but only the announcement of an intention. The obvious answer is, first, that it should be fully understood at the time whether it is an unqualified and distinct promise or not; second, that whoever makes a promise should fully appreciate its probable results and nature.

Passing on to the second sort of lie, or lie proper—*i.e.*, the statement of a fact which does not exist or has never occurred—a little reflection will show that it is susceptible of several subdivisions. There is the colouring lie, the evasive lie, the conventional lie, and the lie absolute. The colouring lie may be also called the narrative lie, and consists in embellishing a story so as to make it more striking and effective than it would be were the actual facts alone stated. It is doubtful whether there is much harm in the practice, and it is very certain that it adds largely to the sense of human pleasure. Quite a different thing is it if the narrative is written, and purports to be authentic; otherwise there is no more objection to it than to a historical romance. M. Thiers' "Consulat et l'Empire" would be a very dry production if the author had troubled himself about accuracy. The descriptive writing of special correspondents would be wearisome if every statement could stand the test of rigid verification. Similarly the *viva-voce* narrator of stories would need to have a wonderful experience or store of knowledge, as well as a superhuman memory, did he not have recourse to imagination as a setting for his incidents. The object of a good *raconteur* is to please, touch, or amuse, and it is mere impertinence to question his accuracy in every detail.

The evasive lie consists in simply evading the matter at issue, and slipping off into a siding either by suggesting that which is false, or by suppressing that which is true. Able Ministers of extreme conscientiousness—not that there are many sensitive consciences among officials—confine themselves to the former. A few Ministers, not romantically scrupulous but possessed of great rhetorical dexterity, follow their example. Lord Palmerstone was a notable specimen of the evader. On being asked a question he would apparently reply with profuse candour. A subsequent examination of his answer would, however, show that, without either suppressed truth or suggested falsehood, he had so lured his questioner away from the real point at issue as to have given no information whatever on the subject. Second-rate officials, when asked troublesome questions, have recourse to the suggested falsehood, the suppressed truth, or a combination of the two. Nor are they the only people who thus try to create an incorrect impression. Indeed, this is the commonest form of truth violation, for after a little training it ceases to offend the conscience. Few men are altogether good or altogether bad. The vast majority are neither the one nor the other. They have a superstitious dislike of telling a plain lie, besides, the social consequences of detection would be unpleasant. These, therefore, compound with truth. They say to themselves, "I am not bound to say more than I choose; nobody can except me to injure myself by indiscreet admissions. Neither am I responsible for the interpretation which my hearer puts on my words. All that can be required of me is that I should say nothing which is not literally true." It is of skilful suggestions and suppressions that the whole art of diplomacy consists. Occasionally a very able man will tell the whole truth in such a manner as to convey the impression that he is lying. This is, strictly speaking, a lie, for the object is to deceive.

The conventional lie calls for few remarks. It is a statement for the truth of which no one pretends, or is expected, to vouch. The utterer merely says, in effect, "This is the statement which I wish you to accept." Nobody but a prig would blame a lady for desiring a servant to say "not at home" when the lady was actually in the house. The visitor understands perfectly well that either the lady is really out or that she does not wish to receive on that day. It surely is a more polite way of defending oneself from visitors than the Indian fashion of saying, "The door is closed." Again, when A expresses his deep regret that B should be leaving the neighbourhood, it may be that the departure of B is a matter of profound indifference at the least. Is such a polite fiction then blameable? We think not, for B, to whom the regret is expressed, never dreams that the words in question necessarily signify that the sunshine of A's speaker's life will have disappeared when fate takes B away from this circle. B merely understands that A wishes to be polite. A may really regret B's departure, but the latter is not convinced of the fact by A's words. When C tells D that he is charmed to see him, he never supposes for a moment that D will believe that the sight of him has conferred any great pleasure on C. He simply desires to be civil to D, and the latter puts that interpretation, and that interpretation only, on C's remark. We may say, in short, that these conventional phrases resemble the counters with which children make believe to gamble.

As for the absolute lie—*i. e.*, a deliberate false statement made by a person with the intention to deceive for a personal end—there is no defence of it possible.

To sum up the case, we may say that the conveying of a false impression for an object not in itself objectionable is often necessary; in some cases, indeed, praiseworthy. Society could not subsist were the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, spoken on every occasion without reference to special circumstances. It is, indeed, the circumstances, which constitute the difference between the lie permissible and the lie not permissible. If diplomatists were to lay bare their hearts no negotiations would be possible; if Ministers were invariably frank and candid Government could not be carried on. If every one spoke that which he felt or knew, and confined himself to facts which could be proved in a court of justice, all intercourse would be intolerable, the world would be full of misery, and envy, hatred, and malice would be so rampant that the human race would be disintegrated into units. In short, austere veracity is utterly irreconcilable with amiability or even common civility. Supposing, for instance, that a man were asked a question, which, if answered truly, would convict a wife of misconduct, would he not be a mean, cruel creature if he shrank from a lie? If the teller of a story were to say to his listeners, "I fear I bore you," would not a reply in the affirmative show an utter disregard of other people's feelings? If a person were asked by the father of a young lady's destined husband what he knows of her, would it do any good if he were to say that he knew she had a bad temper and was extravagant? There can be but one answer, and we do not hesitate to affirm that truth, like pure gold, requires for everyday use a certain amount of alloy.

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LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(Athenæum.)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Saturday Review.)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(Scotsman.)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(Graphic.)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(Manchester Courier.)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Poona Observer.)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(Indian Daily News.)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Englishman.)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Pioneer.)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Indu Prakash.)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Madras Athenæum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he give, from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we thinks will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.
November, 1874.
⁂ This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY
(LATE J. C. SHACKLETON).
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,
UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.
Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World.
Freights engaged. Insurances effected, &c, &c., &c.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appertenances.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.
As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.
AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.
It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.
By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.
Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots — Superior in style and excellent in quality. 25s. — Finest quality we can produce. 35s.
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality much approved.......................... 18s. 6d.
Very superior.. 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality...................................... 25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and 9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers .... 3s. 6d.
Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.
It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.
Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.
NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

⁂ The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.
New Business (European and Native) [illegible]
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.
Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. Lower than those of any other Company.
THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
Proves security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectus and Forms of Proposal or other information apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.F.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862........................£300,690
Do. 1873........................£816,853
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coal on the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	22 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS ARE PERIODICALLY INVESTIGATED BY AN INDEPENDENT ACTUARY.
THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICY-HOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.
Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act. X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED (with Power to Increase.)
HEAD OFFICE: Meerut.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries, London.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.
Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.
"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."
Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.
INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—
1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issue d to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.
LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.
REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.
In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.
For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to
FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.
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